

S. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

The Best Place. "Such is the patriot's boast where'er he roam, His first, best country ever is at home." So wrote the great English poet many years ago. But find it for their advantage to try some wheat every he had never lived or travelled in America, and thought | spring. Usually wheat follows corn. Farmers apply not of the remarkable exception to his rule that was to their manure liberally to corn, with a view of sowing exist in Yankee-land. The settlement of this country wheat upon the land the year following. But it very presents to the economist and moralist, matters of often occurs that corn is planted upon land hadly inpeculiar interest and instruction. At first a colony of fested with witch grass, as all farmers know corn does mfortable and well-to-do adventurers settled in Vir. better upon such land than most other crops. Wheat ginia. For a long time they made but little mark, does nothing upon such soil. Then it often occurs and the spot on which they first settled has long been that from one cause or another, corn does not get but neglected and forsaken. Then a company of needy a single hoeing, whereas it should have two, and exiles were cheated into locating on the bleak and three would be batter. Consequently the weeds grow storm-bound coast of Massachusetts. Necessity, and and the soil becomes foul. Here also is another chief their principles impelled them to action. They sub-dued the rugged soil, made themselves a comfortable soil; it will not grow among weeds or witch grass, home, and acquired the habits of economy, thrift and enterprise which has characterized their descendants, and qualified them to act the important part they have in settling the rest of the ccuntry. Meantime some French Catholics went through from Canada to suitably prepared for the crop. If you are to prepare the Mississippi river, and established settlements on for a crop of wheat another spring, select a piece of its banks. These nestled there in indolent comfort land in good condition, free from weeds or witch for many years, ignorant, as were also the Yankees, grass, prepare it this fall, and by due care in selectof the broad rich fields lying between. At length, however, the people of New England came to be aware of a better country lying to the West. Broad-complaints that wheat cannot be grown, come from er fields, a richer soil, longer seasons, and a more poor farmers—those unable, from one reason and angenial climate. The very things that here constituted their greatest inconvenience, there existed not, or were much alleviated. And they said, "Let us depart," and they departed, great numbers of them, at every year, obtaining satisfactory returns. least. With what came in from the Middle and A more important matter then many seem to think, Southern States, having exhausted their rich heritage, those broad fields were settled, and the arts and enterprise of civilization established. This is all very well. Probably in no other way could those sections have been so rapidly and advantageously occupied. But there were evils connected with the matter. Many went who had better have staid at home.

The rush to sell made farms a drug, and farming unpopular. Discontent spread over the population. Many, designing to self, neglected improvements, and sent the experiment of Mr. I. C. Pattee, of New Hamp-Many, designing to sell, neglected improvements, and spent their time in idle longing. The system of farming that looks only to present profit was ing what could be "shelled out" without untying the rendered chronic, and was often intensified, as a

and no longer overlook the advantages in our posses

Farming that Pays. In a recent conversation with one of the best farmers in one of the river towns in this county, he remarked that he hadn't made much money by farming for us, if you will make it a point to condense for the last ten years. His neighbors had sold hay your statements as much as possible, giving onfor the last ten years. His neighbors had sold hay every year at high prices, had money in the banks, and government bonds "salted down." If he had pursued the same course, he could have "made monous," in their acceptation of the term, "But do you mean that you have made nothing by farming for the last ten years?" "No, I suppose not exactly. I have improved my farm, and now cut twenty tons of hay and give the next man a chance to say something. more than I did ten years ago. I have rebuilt and bettered my buildings, set out a new orehard, and every reader and subscriber, new and old, upon some schooled my children—but I haven't laid up any subject connected with farm economy, we say again, money." In this reply we obtained just the information we wished to get at by our question. Here was a well-to-do farmer, having as good a farm as "lays out doors. In ten years he had by liberal manuring and judicious cropping doubled the yield of hay produced, and as all this hay had been fed out on the farm, had of course doubled the amount of stock kept, pelled to throw aside otherwise interesting and so and the means for improving and raising larger crops doubt important statements, simply because they are in the future; he had repaired his buildings at a cost unintelligible to us, and cannot therefore be put in of several hundred dollars; started a new orohard; shape to be serviceable to our readers. The writers obtained a good living; paid his bills, and schooled of course understood them, and could have explained his children (and much more is comprehended in this the statements had they been present, but as they last statement than at first appears—it doesn't mean were not, their figures and explanations are often litsimply that he has given his boys and girls such an tle better than so many puzzles. Study to be brief, education as country children obtained ten years ago; and be sure to make yourself understood, greater advantages, but in sending them away have The Cabbage Worm. come large expenses); and yet he half makes a complaint that he hasn't made much money by farming! wealth than could be shown by his neighbors who by no means elegant name, is informed that the lethave sold their hay every year, and salted down ter containing it reached us, the substance enclosed "legal tenders?" Hasn't he a better capital than they; was a mass in which no form could be traced. From and isn't his investment, in the tingle item of education, his description, however, we make no doubt it was by newspaper writers "Does farming pay?"

To Farmers Wines.

We wish to make a special appeal to farmers' esting and useful to their own class. We shall devote regularly a certain space to articles upon household other season to the extent we have been this. economy, useful receipts for cooking, the care of Ashes and Plaster for Potatoes. doubtless been benefited by some thing you have read in the paper; and in the way we have suggested you shilling a bushel than to buy super-phosphate at airty dollars a ton.

More about Wheat .- Selecting Seed, We are more and more satisfied that wheat can be ade a profitable prop, to a limited extent, upon many

of our Maine farms; and that its failure in recent years is mainly owing to causes which might have Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man say, prefitable to a limited extent upon most farms. Not that we believe farmers should grow wheat to sell, as they do many crops; nor that every farmer should grow it. But we believe the greater number of those who cultivate soils of average fertility, would

bundles or sheaves. The two bushels were means to raise the needful wherewith to get away,

And so our agriculture has been run down, socially,

The remainder of his wheat was threshed by a mamorally and intrinsically. But a better day has chine propelled by water-power. Last spring Mr. dawned. Circumstances have changed. The best P. sowed the two bushels of fluiled, and seven bushels places in the West have become occupied, and high of machine-threshed.—all in the same field, all of the in price. The business in the West, those branches conditions of the two kinds, from seeding to harvest, which have constituted her great advantage, have beprecisely alike. The flail-threshed has, by careful come overdone. The business of the East has become estimate, yielded 331 per cent more wheat to the improved, and the injuries caused by excessive emibushel of seed sown than the machine-threshed; and, gration are in process of being repaired. In addition in the judgment of Mr. P., and many others, three to this, the extreme heat of the past season has adpecks of the flail-threshed gave more plants than four monished some of us, that our climate, after all, in pecks of the machine-threshed seed. Here is the reits usual mood, is about the best for us. It remains sult of a carefully conducted experiment in wheat for us to unite in making our agriculture what it growing; and this result is worth beeding. Those should be. In improving our institutions, in cherishfarmers who wish to obtain the greatest returns for laing the love of home. Yes, the home of our fathers. | bor expended, will follow this example in the matter of The spot with which our family associations are connected. Let us repress this senseless love of change,

Study Brevity-Give us Facts.

sion in the vain longing for something beyond our We enjoin upon our correspondents the necessity of studying brevity in their communications for the FARMER. We are always glad to hear from you, upon any topic interesting to farmers, and are willing

Our correspondent at Tenant's Harbor, D. S. S. Is he correct or not? Isn't there evidence of more who sends us what he calls by a very expressive but ing his children, paying or likely to pay a better the green cabbage worm, the larvee of a butterfly dividend than bank stock? And are there not all (Pontic olergera) figured and described by Harris in over our goodly State hundreds of similar instances, his "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" page 270. It where farmers have bettered their condition year by has been very destructive the past season, hardly a year, and yet think they have made nothing? This is garden or field where cabbages have been growing the farming which pays, and when such cases come that has not been almost literally devoured by them; to our knowledge, as they do shoot daily, we are nothing loft of the leaves but the ribs supporting them, heartily tired of seeing the question so often asked the heads being perforated throughout, and the layers between the leaves filled with the exerction of the larve, presenting a most disgusting and filthy apprarance illand picking, so often suggested as the only remedy for this and similar posts, has been simply out of the question, on account of their numbers, and the garwives and daughters, for their aid in making our pa- dener could only look on and match their ravages. per in its enlarged and improved form, more inter- Fortunately they are somewhat periodic in their visitations, and we hope not to be afflicted with them an-

good housewives; and we earnestly solicit your help,
A good farmer in this county in a recent conversalady readers, in keeping this Department well filled tion, spake of the value of leached ashes and plaster to with instructive and useful matter. Send us original receipts, or those you have proved to be good, hints from your domestic management that will be un aid of plaster, and administered at the rate of a handful and help to others, especially to young bousekeepers. and we shall gladly give it place in our columns, and the results were most beneficial. He regards
Take up the pen for a moment, of an evening after leached ashes as worth twenty-five cents per bushel the work is done, or while waiting for the men-folks as a manure. Farmers of the Kennebec, don't let to come to dinner, and sond ur items and hints that you think would benefit our lady readers. You have of leached ashes from any part in your county the

potatoes of which governty-eight filled's flour barnel. | brought to Portland in tow of the eres mer Montrea

The Criminality of Setting Fires.

liar so son we have just experienced, the large amount of dry, hot weather, the many fires that have raged in different portion of the country, and the damage resulting therefrom. These fires have often endangered buildings and dwellings, besides having destroyed valuable timber, fences, crops, &c. In some instances, approach of winter. When the spring opens cold approach of winter. When the spring opens cold uable timber, fences, crops, &c. In some instances, farmers and their families have been obliged to fight fire day and night to save their property. And yet, amid all these dangers, he writes that a man having some brush piles to burn, sat them on fire in the middle of the day, when it soon extended to a neighboring wood lot, and did great have for a day or two until a gentle shower stayed the flames, and asks, "Is there no remedy for this? Is the property of the many to be at the mercy of one individual?" We answer most certainly not. The statute expressly provides that a party setting a fire upon his own land, must do so at a proper season of year, and with the most extreme care, or suffer the penalty his damage

Premiums at State Fair.

Maine State Fair, will be fu'ly explained by the following announcement of the auditing committee and

PORTLAND, Nov. 17th, 1870. Wm. E. Morris, Treasurer Me. State Society.—
Sin:—In consequence of damages claimed by the falling of seats during the Fair, you are directed not to pay any premiums, until we can sit out and adjust such claims as are meritorious, hoping by an equitms as are meritorious, hoping by an equit-ement to be able to pay the premiums in SAMUEL WASSON, WARREN PERCIVAL, S. T. HOLBROOK,

Trustees and Anditing Com.

PORTLAND, Nov. 17th, 1870. Notice is hereby given that the premiums will be aid when ordered. Letters of inquiry will thus be WM. E. MORRIS, Treasurer.

Holbrook's Swivel Plow.

We have before alluded to the advantages possessed by this implement; that by its use dead furrows and ridges, alike unsightly objects in a field, are avoided; the sward is turued level and uniform, and by their peculiar convex form they more completely pulverize the control of the sward is the sward in the sward is the sward in the sward is the sward is the sward in the sward is the sward is the sward in the sward in the sward is the sward is the sward in the sward is the sward in the sward is the sward in the sward is the sward is the sward in the sward is the sward is the sward in the sward in the sward in the sward is the sward in the soil than other plows, thus reducing the expense of securing a good tilth to the seed bed. It also works equally well on level land or side hill, while for the former work it is rapidly gaining ground over ordinates of the cabbages and large enough to injure it. The best early variety of cabbage is the Jersey Wakefield. The former work it is rapidly gaining ground over ordinates of the cabbages and its uniformity in available. any plows. We have one of these implements at our a crop. The heads are conical, sometimes

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer. Market Farming and Gardening.

Abstract of a course of lectures before the students of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mcchanic Art Fall Term, 1870, by James J. H. Gregory, A. M. REPORTED BY G. B. HAMMOND, OF THE JUNIOR CLASS

Kelley's Island in Lake Brie, and Iona Island in he Hudson River, are both noted for the large number of grapes that grow upon them. The Catawba comes from Kelley's, and the Iona and several other kinds from Iona Island. The Delaware, Concord, and Ives' seedling are the varieties chiefly cultivated in Erie, Penn., which is a noted place for grape-grow-

Mineral manures are the best for grapes. Strong and rank manures will do for slow growing, but will not answer for fast growing vines. The Concords should be planted about seven by ten feet apart. Planting grapes on a hillside is an advantage, as they should be planted about seven by ten feet apart. Planting grapes on a hillside is an advantage, as they are then away from water, and consequently not so likely to be attacked by frost, as vines on low ground. There are many different theories about training grape vines, but that of Fuller's is as good as any. Cuttings are usually made of shoots of one year's growth, omiting graple of forty-five degrees in good sail, at such a depth that he upper, bud shall be about one inch below the level surface. During the first year's growth they should be trained to the rect for tree or four feet, should cocasionally be pinched back, in order to render the shoot and buds stronger. At the close of the first year, the vine should be trained to the trellie. After the two stalks have been formed they are to be grown from the two upper buds. During the third year the vines should be trained to the trellie. After the two stalks have been formed they are to be grown from the two upper buds. During the third year the vines should be trained to the trellie. After the two stalks have been formed they are to be grown from the two upper buds. After the two stalks have been formed they are to be come from the leaves of a vine to hasten the ripening of the fruit, as you, will get better fruit without it. For winter protection lap down the vines and cover with brush, hemlock boughts or earth; the devantage of this is that the vines will start earlier the following spring. As bird food is scarce at the time of the ripening of small fruits, birds of almost sill kinds take large quantities of grapes. A good protection is to plant mulberry trees, the fruit of which will attract them.

The currant from its hardiners, free growth, easy culture and great producitiveness, is one of the more valuable of our summer fruits. The plants should be set in a good rich soil, about four feet apart. The chearty engage is a single producitiveness. It is said, and a very culture and great producitiveness of the chearty against the series of the chearty agar

ulture and great productiveness, is one of the most valuable of our summer fruits. The plants should be et in a good rich soil, about four feet apart. The cherry currant is very large; it is said, and a very good cooking, but poor eating currant. The Red Dutch and White Dutch are old standard currants. Dutch and White Dutch are old standard currants. The Victoria is good, but it requires high cultivation to give good size to the bunches. The currant may be trained tree form in strong soil, by rubbing off the lower buds to prevent shooting. Its greatest enemies are the borer and insects. The only way to get rid of the borer is to cut him out; sprinkle ashes on the plants for insects. As the currant is one of the hardiest fruit producing bushes, it is for this reason badly neglected; but it will do much better by being cultivated and manured. Currants will produce two tons to the agre. Marshall P. Wilder regards it as tons to the acre. Marshall P. Wilder regards it as the most profitable of the small fruits. The Black current is used for making a jam, which is regarded

good for sore throat.

The raspherry should have a deep, rich soil, the plants be placed four by six feet apart. Some of the tender varieties need protection during the winter. This can easily be given by laying down the stalks and This can easily be given by laying down the stalks and covering with earth or brush. In trimming they should be out off so as to be easily reached, say four or five feet high. The old wood should be out out after bearing. They may be propagated by outting slips from the roots. The principal varieties are the Knevits' Giant, Clark's, Doolittle's, and the Catawissa. The Clark's, Doolittle's, and the Catawissa. The Clark raspberry has made a great sensation among fruit growers, and has been generally approved; it is stalky and yields well. The Knevits' Giant, is good when planted upon upland seil. Brinkle's Or-

Summer, has a pair of twin steer calves six months old, which weigh 550 and 552 pounds respectively. They so nearly resemble each other in form, size and color, that no one—not even the owner—can distinguish one from the other, except by a strap worn around one's neck. He has refused \$120 for them could be seen the cost of cultivating and marketing currents and raspberries at about one third their market value.

The blackberry requires about the same treatment as the raspberry. It is divided into tall bush, level bush, and a kind about intermediate. It should be planted about the same distance apart as the raspberry. It, you plant on ground that is too rich, you will have large, but unrips fruit. As you increase the size of the berry, you diminish the quality. By pinching the vines back after they have attained the height of four feet, the pant will become bushy, and the fruit being nearer the ground will not pull down the bushes. The varieties are the New Rochelle, Wilson, Kittatinny, Dorchester. The Kittatinny is recommended as being the best variety. The Wilson is the earliest.

Lecture VI.—Het Beds and Cold Frames.

Summer, has a pair of twin steer calves six months old, which weigh 550 and 552 pounds respectively. They so mearly resemble each other in form, size and color, that no one—not even the owner—can distinguish one from the other, except by a strap worn around one's neck. He has refused \$120 for them.

Canton, Nev. 3d, 1870.

Conrespondents writing me relative to promy possible for me to comply with their request (which I should be very glad to do), on account of the tree not having made any growth of wood for two years past. When it does, I will give notice to that effect.

Carroll.

Denmark.

Denmark.

Lecture VI.—Het Beds and Cold Frames.

Lecture VI.—Het Beds and Cold Frames.

A Floating Storm. I have found a stone that

Lecture VI.—Hot Bed, and Cold Frames.

The difference between Hot-beds and Cold Frames, floats. It is a true stone with sharp grit. Sink it, to that in the former artificial heat is made use of the bottom, and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be former artificial heat is made use of the bottom, and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be former and the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be former and the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the bottom and it will rise quickly to the surface. It must be processed in the b Inent business fromses in New York offy.

mentation has ceased, which is after one crop nas A correspondent at Thorndike speaks of the peon- Cold frames are used for preserving cabbage and

nost extreme care, or suffer the penalty his damage will wilt if the snow is allowed to remain on the glass so as to intercept the sun's rays, more than two or three days. Plants in a cold frame, on account of be-

> ring much more hardy will not feel the effects of it for six or eight days.
>
> Radishes will perfect themselves in cold frames.
>
> They are usually planted about the middle of March.
>
> After the first crop has been taken from the hot bed, a crop of eucumbers can be grown there. To do this the bed should be usade anew, either by removing a section in the middle lengthwise, and filling with new manure, or by removing the whole and re-filling. The plants may be started under a few sables, and whom they attain sufficient size be transplanted to the section. plants may be started under a few sashes, and when they attain sufficient size be transplanted to the remaining portion of the bed. A great point in transplanting is not to disturb the roots. After transplanting, one sash is devoted to every hill of cucumbers. The egg plant being a native of tropical America, requires a great amount of heat. It should be planted in the hot bed about the first of April, and when transplanted set from two to these few aperts according

splanted set from two to three feet apart, accord-The Pepper, like the Egg Plant, requires a great amount of heat; it should be started in a hot-bed about the middle of March. It should not be transplanted until the ground is thoroughly warm. green peppers may be started in the open air. cultivated for the market, peppers are planted in rows 15 inches apart, and 8 inches between the plants in the rows. The leading market variety is the equash,

e rather small can be g as they are rather small can be grown on nignly man-ured land 18 inches apart. The Wyman is a kind much like the Wakefield but much larger, and should be planted a little farther apart. The Savoys are the best late cabbages, having a very excellent fivor, and for surpassing any other. The heads are large, spher-

Encourage the Boys .- No. 2.

Once more I snatch a bit of time to hammer away on the subject of "Encouraging the Boys." I have closely watched the columns of the Maine Farmers for several months to gather information in regard to the above subject, and have been much interested in many articles that tend to strengthen the weak, and encourage the strong boys of our State. I was mind-ed to head this article, "Encourage the Girls," but the thought struck me that at the State Fair, the evidence was strong that the boys needed encourage-ment more than the girls. Perhaps I am mistaken in my judgment, or it may be my dull eyes were not open to behold the ingenious works of the boys; tut I am inclined to the belief that where there was one article exhibited by a lad under 12 years of age, there five were exhibited by girls no older. Where were the

LIA. Mosera Lee & Shire Agricultural Intelligence.

subsequently measured, and are worthy of being put on record. A stock of double mallows, usually grow-ing about three feet in height, and a half inch in di-ameter, measured one and three-fourths inches in di-ameter, and nine feet two inches in height. A black can raspberry vine, which came up in the spring, measured thirteen feet seven and one-half inches. But what beat (beet) the whole was a turnip beet, which had grown to the plethoric proportions of two feet eight and a half inches (822 inches) in circumference. Mr. Rose says when any one beats that, he shall try again. We were also shown some West In-

HANDSOME STEERS. Mr. h. L. Gardiner of West
Sumner, has a pair of twin steer calves six months
old, which weigh 550 and 552 pounds respectively.

They so nearly resemble each other in form; size and
color, that no one—not even the owner—can distinguish one from the other, except by, a strap worn
around one's neck. He has refused \$120 for
them.

A FLOATING STORE I have found party, which they propose to work hereafter. Drouth Notes.

"The pastures look greener than the fields," is and theard remark in this, as well as in previous dry imes. Why is it? To me it appears that it is owing o the several cuttings the pastores. grasing herds, while the fields receive but one cutting, and that at a time when the plants are nearly matured and less vigorous, and at a time when the plants are nearly matured and less vigorous, and at a time when the plants are nearly matured and less vigorous, and at a time when a burning sun pours its full power on the open coarse stubble, left without fine leaves for its protection. The pastures receiving several cuttings by the teeth of cattle, are kept short and thick by branching, and are constantly putting forth new efforts to attain maturity.

"Why do wells and springs fail some years and not others?" There are wells that have failed the present drouth that have never failed before; others that bave failed in other drouths, still yield their waters, though they are very low. Can any one explain this on scientific grounds? I confess my inability to do this. I might hit it by guess work partly, ball prefer to "let those who know" speak from knowledge "gathered by rare, rich experience" in this line.

"Springs come from gueat depths in the earth; why do they fail more often now than formerly? and in the days of forests they never failed." My friend, there is such a vital connection between the spring and the forest, that they fail, one for want of the other. In the times of forest clad hills, each leaf was a means of attracting moisture, and the thick failese a means of attracting moisture, and the thick failese a means of a city or the lesson is one that ought not to be forgotten by the townspeople, for of late years their conceit has been boundless, and they have even gone to the extent of deploring the rush to the cities as depopulating the rural districts, when in fact there was no such rush, and on the other hand the people have gone to the

would issue in the form of springs. The water that issues from them, or like amount, must fall upon the surface and percolate downwards, by its weight displacing and pressing out at some weak place in the earth crust a like volume of water. Where this displaced water issues we call it a spring. Now by removing forests we get less attracted moisture from the air, and less rainfall, consequently less water issues from our springs, and the brooks grow smaller than formerly. Again, after a rain formerly the forest growth prevented evaporation to any great degree from the earth's surface. Now they being removed can not prevent the speedy evaporation of the water in the upper strata of the earth's crust from the fierce rays of a summer's eun. The more that evaporates,

and cherish it.

Plant around your springs and by your water Plant around your springs and by your water courses trees that shall attract and protect the moisture that shall also aid their growth; line the highways and protect your buildings with these noble creations of nature, forest trees; on some unsightly hill waste place or rocky field, start a plantation of wood that shall be a far better investment for your child-course around the progress of arming would be much to inculcate is that our farmers should learn to look less to the great cities and more to the rural towns and the progress of the development of local courses. ren, or somebody's children, than government bonus or bank stock. Trust it not till another year, but begin now; every tree set is a lasting, grateful memento to your memory and thoughtfulness for others. It shows a trait of character of which any man may well shows a trait of character of which any man may well a shows a trait of character of which any man man well a shows a trait of character of which any man man well a shows a trait of character of which any man man well a shows a trait of character of which any man man well a shows a trait of character of which any man man well a shows a trait of character of which any man man well a shows a show and the shows a trait of character of which any man man well a show a show a show any man man well a show a show

"My potatoes are much better than I feared they

The farmers and ladies of Denmark held a Town Fair at, Denmark Corner, Out. 26. The exhibition was a great success for this year, and every one of the hundreds present seemed highly gratified and agreeably disappointed, as very short notice was given for the farmers and ladies to prepare for the occasion. As Denmark has always taken a prominent part in the West Oxford County Fair, and contributed largely for its support, we concluded this year to try our own atrength at home; and it was accorded to us by good judges that we far outdid the county show. There was a good turn out of neat stock, and they did credit to the farmers of this place. Some very fine sheep were exhibited by H. H. Smith and Hosea Allen. Colts of different ages were on the ground, and were admired for their size and beauty. Horees were very well represented, and some fine family horses made a good display. A. and J. Iogalls from South Bridgton, were on the course, and made good time. Several other horses did well, but needed training. There were some forty pairs of oxen and steers on the ground, and the most of them were well matched and represented the Herefords, Durhams, Devons, and some old natives.

Beaneti's large hall had two long tables loaded with products of the garden, the orchard, the dairy, the loom, and fancy articles. The walls were hung with handsome samples of needle-work, fancy work after the New York warkes the value of a 900 pound with handsome samples of needle-work, fancy work after the New York warkes the value of a 900 pound with handsome samples of needle-work, fancy work after the New York warkes, the value of a 900 pound with handsome samples of needle-work, fancy work and the New York warkes the value of a 900 pound with handsome samples of needle-work, fancy work and the New York warkes the value of a 900 pound steer, in the New York warket, \$72—or about dought the contribute materially toward the middless of the climate, and the doubt that doubt that doubt that Abliene world.

Attentions of the climate, and the d Fair at Denmark Corner, Oct. 26. The exhibition was a great success for this year, and every one of the bundreds present seemed highly gratified and agreea-

with products of the garden, the orchard, the dairy, rope. The price in New York averages eight cents the loom, and fancy articles. The walls were hung per pound. This makes the value of a 900 pound with handsome samples of needle-work, fancy work steer, in the New York market, \$72—or about douand paintings, showing both skill and good taste for ble the St. Louis and Chicago value. The additiona the exhibitors. The Ladies' Circle had their articles freight, however, very nearly govers the difference in

(Prolific). Potatoes, 1st Poster Trumbull; 2d James Wentworth; 3d Hoses Allen. Peas, 1st C. B. Smith. Oats, 1st Moses Bredbury. Fruit. T. A. Pingree. Butler. 1st Mrs. Foster Trumbull; 2d Mrs. L. A. Ingells; 3d Mrs. Wm. A. Goodwin.

Desmark.

For the Maine Farmer. C. B. Smith.

To the Maine Farmer. Another Flock of Sheep.

I noticed in the Farmer of Ost. 29th, an account of the profit derived from one lamb, by a lady in Hallowell, and in closing, she say. "If any other woman can beat this, in sheep raising, I would like to hear from her through the Farmer." I am not much given to boasting, but I will tell your readers, what I have done with one lamb, and leave them to decide the question of profit. My lamb was given to me, and was a soset, and was also five years old ast spring. When she was two years old, she had three ewes; when nearly five, she had two lambs, one of which, sold for ten dollars, the other was a cwe. We have kept all the ewes, so I cannot tell what they are really worth, but they are nice sheep. When my lamb was one year old, she weighed 1883 when my lamb was one year old, she held two lambs was one

is such a vital connection between the spring and the forest, that they fail, one for want of the other. In the times of forest clad hills, each leaf was a means of attracting moisture, and the thick foliage a means of the escape of fallen moisture. At a certain depth below the earth's surface the earth is saturated, or in other words every interstice is filled with water. This water is then held by attraction; it never of itself would issue in the form of springs. The water that issues from them, or like amount, must fall upon the

the upper strata of the earth's crust from the fierce rays of a summer's sun. The more that evaporates, the less, of course, there is left to go downwards and come out at some lower point in the form of a spring. The disappearing of many small brooks known in the early times of forest clearings as never failing, is thus accounted for. We need no water channels when we have no surplus water to conduct off. The failure of many brooks cause loss in volume of rivers, and a general barrenness of the whole country. The fire and axe have done much toward clearing up farms; they have also done great injuries to these same farms by removing too much of the necessary forest protection. It is the mission of the progressive farmer, on such farms to replace the needed growth, or at least testart and cherish it.

**Millions of capital are constantly aftest in the money-markets of these great cities seeking investment, that if applied to the development of the resources of the neglected districts tributary to these successive would bring in large profits and produce valuable as is supposed, it is as desirable in the country towns as in the large vities, and there are many locations in the country where water power is accessible, or where property and labor as well as living are cheap culture in this eastern region would be in a far more prosperous condition if the farmers could have provincial markets in their own neighborhoods for their produce, instead of being obliged to sell everything to the development of the progressive failing.

"My potatoes are much better than I feared they were going to be, and never better in quality." It is pretty well settled now that po'atoes need a dry (not too dry of course,) sort of a season. No rot appears this year, no looking them over to see if they are worthy of being stored away—no sighs of envy at the large, noble tubers consigned to waste by having that "plague spot" upon them. This is cheering to the raiser's heart, and custs a bright ray over his experiences. And although his hay crop was light and pastures short, and various other perplexities beest his potatoes were good.

The editor of the Western Rural says that an extensive devier in live stock at Chicago, told him that but for the presence of Texas cattle at the market, the price of beef this season would in his opinion have gone up to 12 cents a pound live weight, or some three cents a pound higher than it has done. This estimate may possibly be a little extravagant, but there can be no doubt that the Texas cattle have market there can be no doubt that the Texas cattle have market there can be no doubt that the Texas cattle have market there can be no doubt that the Texas cattle have market there can be no doubt that the Texas cattle have market there can be no doubt that the Texas cattle have market there can be no doubt that the Texas cattle have market the result of the western Rural says that an extensive devier in live stock at Chicago, told him that but for the presence of Texas cattle at the market, the price of beef this season would in his opinion have gone up to 12 cents a pound live weight, or some three cents a pound live weight, or some three cents a pound live weight, or some three cents a pound live stock at Chicago, told him that but for the presence of Texas cattle at the market, the price of beef this season would in his opinion have gone up to 12 cents a pound live weight, or some three cents a pound live stock at Chicago, told him that but for the presence of Texas cattle at the market, the price of beef his season would i

way, he will tell you with a cheerful face that his potatoes were good.

"Corn is the soundest that I have known it for a long time, and has done very well this year," says a farmer at my elbow. Yes, a dry year is generally a good corn year. With its strong roots deeply penetrating the soil, if well prepared, corn is fitted to withstand long drouths. The hot weather that injures some crops is the making of corn crops. Corn loves high fertility, clean land, dryish soil and a warm, even hot season.

John Dewnerry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Denmark Town Fair.

Denmark Town Fair.

The farmers and ladies of Denmark held a Town Fair at. Denmark Corner, Oct. 26. The exhibition mosquitoes contribute materially toward the fattening with little risk. The facilities

the exhibitors. The Ludies' Circle had their articles on exhibitors during the day, and held a levee in the evening, and finished the day with a delicious and buntiful supper, gotten up by the ladies of this place. So closed the first town fair in Denmark. Another year we hope with a more favorable season to increase its interest and attractions. The following is a list of the principal premiums awarded:

Recf. 1st premium to Wm. F. Davis: 21 to T. S. Pingree. Working oxen, I st Reuben Harnden; 24 Hosea Allen; 3d Augustine Ingells. Draught oxen, Ist Reuben Harnden; 21 Eben. Hilton. Steers three years old, 1st John Blasdell; 24 H. McKusic; 31 H. H. Smith. Best trained steers, 1st H. H. Smith. Two year old steers, 1st Elwin Evans; 24 T. S. Pingree; 2d C. E. Smith; 3d H. H. Hartford. Bulls, 1st Emery Lord (Hereford and Durham); 2d Hoses Allen; 3d H. H. Hartford (Davon). Cows, 1st A. F. Bradbury. Two year old heifers 1st L. A. Berry; 2d T. S. Pingree. Calves, C. B. Smith (Durham).

Horses. Family horse, 1st Ewin Goodwin; 2d Moody Walker. Two year old oolt, 1st M. S. Berry; 2d T. S. Pingree. Calves, C. B. Smith (Prollāc). Potatoes, 1st Foster Trumbull; 2d James Wentworth; 3d Hoses Allen. Peas, 1st C. B. Smith. (Prollāc). Potatoes, 1st Foster Trumbull; 2d James Wentworth; 3d Hoses Allen. Peas, 1st C. B. Smith. Oats, 1st Moses Bridbury.

Frait. T. A. Pingree.

Buller. 1st M.s. Secter Trumbull; 2d Mrs. L. A. Ingells: 3d Mrs. Wm. A. Goodwin.

Prait. T. A. Pingree.

Buller. 1st Mrs. Foster Trumbull; 2d Mrs. L. A. Ingells: 3d Mrs. Wm. A. Goodwin.

**Plant feel chiefly on matter taken up with water week, then every four or five days.

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American Gardening.

Mr. W. Robinson of England, writes thus of Amer-

ican gardens, in a late number of Hearth and Home:
"I can conceive nothing more dreary than to live in
the country and have no garden. To have no garden
is to take the poetry and nearly all the charm away
from country life. To have a garden is to have many
friends continually near.

What a difference between what Mr. Carlyle calls
an "umbrageous man's rest, in which a king might
wish to sit and smoke, and call it his," with its roses
and honeysuckles and fuobaias clambering in through
the very windows in crowds, and the dreary, arid
prospect round thousands of American houses!

Every man whose eyes are open to the results of the
population of a country gathering in densely packed
myriads in cities—every man who knows the condition
under which our best men are bred, must wish to see
country life made as delightful as possible, so that we ountry life made as delightful as possible, so that we great cities. And the garden is second to no other halper in the cause. I candidly confess that if I were the son of a range dwelling in one of these dreary looking, gardenless houses, a should not hesitate for a moment about descring it for another hard looking house in the nearest large city.

No wiser words were ever spoken than those of the rince who counselled fathers to teach their children love gardens. o love gardens. And it is not alone in the home circle that their effect would be good, for it is quite im possible to get true rural beauty unless the smaller

classes of houses are embasered in gardens.

I am not pleading for the gardens of the most heautiful citsga gardens in old England cost little beyond a little loving labor—a meropatch of ground around the house, to annotify it, so to speak, is quite enough, and should not be spared in a country where nearly every occupier of land is also the owner of it."

Putting away Winter Cubbage.

Though we have recommended various modes of ried several of them, we continue to pursue the ried several of them, we continue to pursue the ethod that we have generally adopted for some twen-y years, and which we have frequently described. It is simply to dig slight trembes side by side, on some rising or dry spot whence the water will readily drain off, in which stand the cabbage just as it grows, sinking it up to its head. The rows oan be as closely pucked together as the size of the heads will admit. Cover over with corn-fodder, straw, or bean-haulm. Then set four posts so as to form a pitch, placing the head against a wall or board-fence. Form a roof by bean poles, when the boards are not at hand, cover this with cornstalks or straw. If ordinarily well done the cabbage will keep as long as is desired, having usually kept ours until April and May.—German-

Fall Plowing.

A writer in the Journal of Agriculture (published at St. Louis) says: "There is too little care among farmers, generally, in preparing own land. They seem to think, if they can manage to plow-skim would be nearer right—their land once, it is sufficient. it is yet young, in order to give it a fair start, and keep it growing. The very best plan, perhaps, is to plow corn land (I mean land intended to be planted to corn the following spring) once in the fall, as by so doing, the continual freezing and thawing during the winter and spring act as a powerful pulverizer, and If it is sod, or there are weeds or other trash on it, all become well rotted, forming manure for immediate use in the spring."

Unconscious Influence over Animals.

The horse is like his driver, and the dog like his master. A nervous, timorous man is almost sure to have a skittish hore, shying at asything, unsteady, and a runsway if he gets a chance. Many a cow is spoiled by lack of patience and quietness in the milker, and the amount of milk depends more upon the milker than the pasturage. If a man is afraid of a horse, the animal knows is before he gets into the stable. We have seen the mast inoffensive cow in the berd as wrought upon by the nervousness of a greenherd so wrought upon by the nervousness of a green-horn, as dextrously to plant her foot in his breast and send him reeling heels over head. A noisy, boisterous fellow about fattening stables will cause a serious loss in gain of flesh to the animals, so important is quiet to them when they are digesting their food.

The best and most simple disinfecting agent known is chloride of zino. It is eacily made by dissolving zino in muriatic acid, and can be applied in a diluted and can be purchased at almost any drug store in the form of a salt. A half pound dissolved in a pail of warm water and thrown into a cesspool not remarkably offensive will deederize it at once. We advise our city readers to apply this agent freely, during the onth of August especially. . Copperas is another agent that may be applied in the same manner and for the same purpose, and either of these will accomplish, if freely used, all that is

Useful Recipes.

A Good BREAKFAST DISH. Four eggs, three quarters of a pint of new milk, and a piece of batter the size of a walnut; salt and pepper to suit the taste. Beat the eggs, add the milk and butter, and pour all Heat the eggs, add the milk and butter, and poor all together into a hot frying-pan containing balf a spoonful of fryings. Stir constantly for three or four minutes, when it will be ready for the table. Quite a nice flavor is obtained by making it after frying ham or freeh sausages. This recipe will make enough for six or eight persons, and in these times, when eggs are so scarce and are sold at such exceptiant prices, it is

their stead.

COVER. Having picked over the coffee, wash.it nicely, parch it evenly in the oven until the berries track open; when thoroughly browned (not burned) let it stand until luke warm; then beat the yolks of two eggs to a froth; stir it through this warm coffee, and set it in the oven a minute to dry. Take the ground coffee, one table-spoonful to a pint of boiling water; stir it up with cold water first, and set it on the back of your stove; let it simmer half an hour stir the grounds down when they rise, and use good

made as follows: One pound of pulverized white sugar, whites of six eggs and yolks of two, three lemons, including grated rind and juice. Cook twenty minutes over a slow fire, stirring all the while.

ntes over a slow fire, stirring all the while.

Baked Puddings that ever was used in the Metropolitan Hotel of New York: Five table-spoonfuls of own starch to one quart of milk; dissolve the starch in a part of the milk, heat the remainder of the milk to nearly boiling; having salted it a little, then add the dissolved starch to the milk, boil three minutes, stirring it briskly; allow it to cool, and then thoroughly mix with it three eggs, well beaten, with three tablespoonfuls of sagar; flavor to your tasts, and bake it half an hour.

Pra Sodr. A pint and a half of split peas, two small chions, pepper and salt to tasts. Use three quarts of water, and boil from five to six hours. Pork is often put in but makes it far less wholesome. If the water is hard add a piece of saleratus not larger

DRIED BEEF GRAVY. Slice two tea-cups of dried beef very thin, add one quart of sweet crosm; let it belt a minute or two; then thicken with one table-apoonful of flour, one egg, and a little sweet milk. (heat well the thickening before pouring it in), and stir until done, which will be two minutes. Sweet milk will do in the place of cream, by adding butter. This is a capital dish to serve with baked potatoss.

To Research Musica, Mr. washer more are not a company of the company of t This is a capital dish to serve with baked potatoes.

To Bleach Muslim. My washerwomen gave me a recipe which she says never fails to bleach muslin: For five pounds of cotton, dissolve six ounces of chloride of lime in a quart of soft hot water; boil the cloth in scap-sude and rinse it. Then strain the lime into sufficient water to immerse the cloth in, being careful not to let any of the lime pass through the strainer. Put in the cloth, let it remain from ten to twenty minutes, and rinse it through two or three waters.

ALWE REIEA'S CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, nearly two cups of flour, and one teaspoonful of sods. Flavor as preferred.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1871. VOLUME IXXII.

THE MAINE FARMER Will enter upon its Thirty-sinth Volume on the 10th

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED. By the addition of several columns of Reading Matter and a new and complete typographical outat, thus making it one of The Largest and Handsomest Agricult and Family Papers

in New England, and more useful and valuable TO MAINE READERS than any other paper of its class published in the

> The Departments devoted to FARM AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY. Its digest of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NEWS, and its selection of useful and entertaining LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS READING For Old and Young,

carefully and conscientiously collected, correct arranged to meet the needs and tastes of its read THE CATTLE MARKET REPORT

of Brighton, Cambridge and Medford, are sent us by telegraph, and we are thus emabled to furnish our Maine readers with the prices of stock and other transactions of those markets at least TWENTY-FoUR HOURS EARLIER than any other paper in New England.

The columns of the FARMER will also be frequently

Illustrative Engravings, mals, Fruit, Plants, and other objects of inter

The Publishers and Editors will spare no expense effort to deserve a continuance of the generous support which the MAINE FARMER has always received, and the entitle it to the increased regard and confidence of the People of Maine.

They have have recently leased and occupied a larger and more commodious printing establishment and fitted it with new machinery and material, including a new.

COTTRELL & BABCOCK CYLINDER PRESS the best printing machine manufactured in the country at an outlay of more than FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

and additional expense will be incurred in completing their arrangements for the proposed enlargement and improvement of the paper.

THE TERMS OF THE FARMER
in its enlarged form, notwinetanding the largely increased cost of publication, will remain as a efore, viz.

Two Dellars per annum in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty-Cents if not paid within thre months of the date of the subscription.

AGENTS OF THE MAINE FARMER. and all Postmasters in the several towns in the Stat and British Provinces, will be furnished with a shee containing this Prospectus for the new volume, and they will confer a favor on the Publishers by presenting it to the people of their vicinity and soliciting subscrip-tions for the paper.

Tuesday noon.

longer and more officient?" Mr. G. T. Fletcher,

teachers, to be secured in part by better compensa-

have their sentiments regarded.

upon the meetings.

The forenoon's exercises closed with the reading of

About one hundred persons are in attendances

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.

Special Notice to Subscribers. The great expense we are incurring for the propos mprovement of the FARMER, renders i sary for us to commence our New Volume with a large a number of advance paying subscribers as pos sible. We have many names upon our list who are in arrears for the paper for one, two and three years—some of them for a still longer period. According to our published terms, these delinquent subscribers are charged at the rate of \$2.50 per annum, which they are legally and morally bound to pay. We wish to make them a proposition, which we think all of then will regard a al one, and of which we trust they will take imme

All persons in arrears who will send us the amount no due, at the rate of \$2 per year, and two dollars in additio ance. This offer to stand open until the 1st of January, 1871. All paynaents, previous to that date, will be credited in accordance

COLLECTOR S' NOTICE.

Mr. F. I. SMALL will visit Franklin county during the mon November and December. Mr. J. P. Nurr is now in Washington County.

MR. V. DARLING is now canvassing in Cumberland county.

Two hundred and fifty years ago this very month, small vessel, the May Flower, bearing nineteen English families, fugitives from religious persecution, cast Truro. The weary voyage, begun in September and protracted by bad weather beyond the ordinary length, ended upon the most barren part of the New England coast, in sight of gloomy pitch pine woods and sandy beaches, and fields already white with the winter's snow. More than a month was expended in exploring the shore of the bay, and it was not until the 30th of December that they began to disembank in the harbor of Plymouth, where they had selected the site of their settlement. The long confinement on the crowded ves-sel, and consequent insufficiency of proper food, ill fitted them to endure the exposure incident to the building of log houses in mid winter. Colds and coughs and fevers attacked them mercilessly. In four short months, out of one hundred and one persons who landed, fifty-five were under the sod. Yet the faith of the survivors in God, and their determination to make themselves a home where they could worship him ac-

left them, their courage revived, and they went to work upon the land. It must have been laborious work for men just from beds of sickness; for it was all to be done by hand, since they had no domestic animals. Yet they prepared and planted twenty acres with corn and beans, and six acres with barley and peas. With what anxious hearts they must have watched this their first essay in tilling New England. soil. The summer passed, the autumn came, and their harvest was gathered. The corn yielded well, the barley was fair, and they had apparently enough to last Wm. Gage, iron worker, three hands; on the street

All the principles may be given in a single view.

Prof. Woodman gave a third exercise in Draw them for a year to come. Meanwhile the health of the colony was good, not a single death having occurjob work, three hands, E. & J. Atkins & Co., boxn shooks, planing and job work, five hands, and Parrott
& Bradbury, grist mill, one hand; second floor occupied in part by the proprietors as a workshop; third
floor, D. Knowlton, furniture and job work. The latter has no power, owing to the absence of some shaftis go loaned to Messrs. Atkins & Co., for temporary uses
at the steam mill of the Kennebec Land and Lumber
Company. The saw mill at the west end of the dam
is unoccupied. That at the east end is undergoing
extensive repairs and additions, and it is understood
that Messrs. Haynes & Dewitt will occupy it in the
manufacture of long lumber, laths, etc. The new cotton mill has been carried up one story, the first floor
laid, and all roofed in for winter, and workmen are
engaged in putting up the shafting to drive the machinery of the old factory, which we understand the
company intend to put in operation during the winter.

A new accommodation passenger train has been
company intend to put in operation during the winter.

A new accommodation passenger train has been
and Maine Central roads. The train will leave Aqgusta at 6 o'clock. A. M., for Bangor, and returningwill leave Bangor at 3 P. M., reaching this city at 6
P. M. Mc. F. O. Baal, of Portland, is appointed Conductor of the train.

In the afternoon Mathematical and A stronomical
Geography was taken up by Prof. Ailen. This is a
part of geography thot well taught in our schools today. The Professor indicated how it could be intelligeography was taken up by Prof. Ailen. The is a
part of geography was taken up by Prof. Ailen. The Professor indicated how it could be ancel for each geography hot well taught in our schools today. The Professor indicated how it could be acceptant by for of worders at the steachers a topical chart.

Friday morning Prof. Woodman gave a finished and beautiful address on "Art and Art Culture."

Friday morning Prof. Woodman gave his closing
sexrenies in free hand drawing. How circles and
the evening Prof. Wood red since April. In the fullness of their hearts they determined to hold a Feast of Thanksgiving. "Four huntsmen were sent out for game, and on their return, 'after a special manner,' the pilgrims rejoiced together feasting King Massasoit and ninety men for three days, and partaking of venison, wild turkeys, waterfowl and other delicacies, for which New England was then famous." This was the original Thanksgiving Day. The pilgrims continued it year after year, other colonies followed their example, and at last it has come to fall as naturally into the course of events, for all New England people, as do the seasons themselves. Of all the great days of the year, Thankegiving Day

is, in our opinion, observed in the most sensible manner. What could be more appropriate than the gathering of friends, the re-union of families around the festal board, to enjoy a feast of good things, and reloice together over the benefits received and the evils escaped during the past year? It is always better to laugh than to cry; and even where the evil of life has been abundant and the good scanty, it is the part of the wise to look longest on the bright side of the ploture. Away with gloomy thoughts, and for a day try what virtue there is in a good dinner, the society of friends, the thankful contemplation of past bless the offering of praise to God for his mercies, and wha

In the Supreme Court for Cumberland County Anthony A. Hall, of Brunswick to recover \$5000 eral months ago in that town by reason of the alleged careless driving of the defendant. Mr. Looks was a student of Bowdoin College at the time. The case is a singular one, from the fact that the defendant is a t was erroneously stated that Mr. Hardy scmetimes bought 800 or a 1000 muskrat skins in a season.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION. Since the capture of Orleans by the French on the 9th instant, no action of importance has occurred between the contending forces. The Germans besieging Paris have now an enemy in their front and in their rear. Occasionally is reported that they are in a critical situation, and largest towns in the county were almost entirely unare now mainly anxious how they shall escape. This represented. We think, however, the next meeting of the Institute will witness a decided and most gratifyas good as those that surrendered at Sedan and at ing improvement in this respect. The opportunity af-Metz, and were led by able generals. But the forces forded at the recent session to learn the objects of these cutside the German lines are for the most part raw, not a whit better soldiers than our own army at the Bull Run fight in 1861. Their courage, however, is excellent—the success at Orleans has had a wonderful struction, cannot fail to bear good fruits, in a more effect on the spirits of all France. And within the city itself, if we can credit the reports of correspondents, there is no really effective army. There is a vast number of men under arms, but they are undis- are therefore indebted to the report in the daily Jourciplined and insubordinate. As early as the 9th of nal for the following abstract of the proceedings of

ciplined and insubordinate. As early as the 9th of October, it is reported, on what we believe to be good authority, that the enforcement of military discipline was not attempted. The men would not allow their comrades to be punished, or even to be tried for offences. Private persons were liable to robbery and other abuse from the soldiers with no means of redress. The most surprising thing about the whole siege, perhaps, is the fact, that with such large forces lying idle in the city, no attempt has been made to use them in hindering the Germans in the construction of their siege works. Frequent sorties by small forces of the garrison would have sufficed to keep the whole Germans and the construction of their siege works. Frequent sorties by small forces of the garrison would have sufficed to keep the whole Germans and the eye. The exercises concluded with spelling.

siege works. Frequent sorties by small forces of the garrison would have sufficed to keep the whole German army in a state of continual agitation, harrassing in the extreme, and at the same time would have given the French troops a little of that experience under fire that they must have before they will be reliable.

Another cloud has shown itself in the East. Russia has made a demand that threatened at first to involve all Europe in war. The treaty that closed the Crimean war in 1856 contained a clause stipulating than d and the eye. The exercises concluded with specified. In the afternoon Prof. D. M. Waitt of the Dirigo Business College, Augusta, gave a lesson on the elements of writing, after which Prof. Allen took up the subject of sementary grammar. His first point was to teach children to converse; second, the correction of false syntax in the school room and play yard; third, to require written requests in the school room, explaining the method of conducting them; fourth, oral composition, in which the pupil is required to produce the facts. Crimean war in 1856 contained a clause stipulating that the Black Sea should be neutral water, no vessel ple with which the children are acquainted, and composite that the Black Sea should be neutral water, no vessel ple with which the children are acquainted, and composite the children are acquainted.

that the Black Sea should be neutral water, no vessel of war of any nation being allowed therein forever. Russia now declares that she will no longer observe this clause of the treaty. England, as one of the parties to the treaty, answers that Russia has no right to free herself from that stipulation without the consent of the other powers that took part in the treaty. Intense excitement existed in England when this demand was first made known, and war seemed imminent, but the latest advices lead to the belief that Russia will consent to submit the question to a continuation, accent, inflection, emphasis and modulasticon. Exercises in vocal gymnastics were given, such as could be practiced by the whole school in concert. It was shown how the correct accent of all words might

nent, but the latest advices lead to the belief that Russia will consent to submit the question to a congress of the contracting powers, and abide their decision. Should she, however, persist in her intention to absolve herself from the odious restriction, willywilly, England must fight, or surrender her position as a first class power.

Meeting of the Maine Educational Association began on Monday of this week, and closes Association began on Monday of this week, and closes.

Here is a could be practiced by the whole school in concert. It was shown how the correct accent of all words might be secured. Special attention was called to the rhetorical pause for indicating emphasis; this is usually to be preferred to a greater stress of voice.

Arithmetic was next taken up by Prof. Allen, who first indicated how much of arithmetic should be rejected. He would teach the Properties of Numbers, Notation and Numeration, the four fundamental rules, something of Compound Numbers and Reduction, omitting all the useless tables and useless portions of tables — those never used in business—Fractions, Percenton Wednesday. Since Thanksgiving day compels us to go to press on Tuesday evening, we are unable to give in this issue a record of the series of the series and useless portions of tables—those never used in business—Fractions, Percentage—embracing Interest, Discount, Loss and Gain, and Mensuration. These portions of arithmetic are to go to press on Tuesday evening, we are unable to give in this issue a report of the proceedings beyond Tuesday noon.

Tuesday noon.

The sessions were opened on Monday P. M., by the President, Mr. J. H. Hanson of Waterville, who welcomed the attendant members in a brief address.

The topic for the afternoon discussion was the

The topic for the afternoon discussion was the question, "How shall we make our District Schools longer and more officient?" Mr. G. T. Fletcher,

Prof. Allen took up Primary Grammar, reviewing Principal of the Eastern Normal School, read a paper on the subject, in which he ably presented the view that there should be greater efficiency among the teachers, to be secured in part by better compensa-

teachers, to be scoured in part by better compensation, that the districts should be reduced in number, and classified, thus securing to a certain extent, the advantages reaped by villages from their graded schools.

At 7 P. M., there was a discussion of the subject of "Graded Certificates," led by Mr. N. A. Luce, Supervisor of Waldo County, who advocates the establishment of three grades of certificates, the town, the county and the State certificate, the grade of the cerficate indicating the relative standing of the teacher, and the use of a numerical scale which should still further define their qualifications.

At 8 P. M., the association listened to a lecture by Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Massachusetts matter we should look forward in this matter we should look forward in the school room. In this matter we should look forward inside of the school room. In this matter we should look forward inside of the school room. In this matter we should look forward inside of the school room. In this matter we should look forward inside of the school room. In this matter we should look forward inside of the school room. The afternoon exercises clos

Board of Education, on "The Relation of the State to Public Education." The lecturer urged the propriety of including in every system of education in struction in politics, that is, the nature of the State, the duties of government, and the obligations of citizens.

Tuesday evening, Mr. C. B. Stetson, of Lewiston, rurs lay evening, Mr. C. B. Stetson, of Lewiston, unproductive, and homesteads been deserted. Pluck and muscle won't restore these lands. What will lic School," advocating the introduction of magaziner into schools, in some cases as text books in reading, and in others, to afford variety of reading in connection with the regular reading books. His views were generally accepted by his listeners, but Mr. Bar-rell, of Lewiston, saw an insuperable difficulty in se-lecting a measure whose teachings should be unchhaustively but thoroughly. The natural sciences have been kept from the schools by devoting too much tim "Compulsory Attendance," was ably and exhaustive. "Compulsory Attendance," was ably and exhaustively treated in a paper by A. P. Marble, Esq, City Superindent of Schools, Worcester, Mass. The main arguments in favor of compulsion is the necessity that
exists for the State to protect [reals assisted to describe the school of the school room.

He would teach botany and chemistry to those who intend to become farmers; to mechanics, free hand drawexists for the State to protect itself against the dangers to be apprehended from the existence of a large, ignorant class among its citizens. suggestive, by urging the importance of a proper edua paper on "Object Lessons," written by a Cincinneti ca

lady, and well read by Mrs. J. H. Hanson, of Water- them for the duties of life and the demands of th The forenoon session Thursday began with an exercise in Reading by C. B. Ste son. He reviewed the points presented on Wednesday, and then spoke of Rate, Personification, Endurance and Intelligibility. Business at the Dam. Workmen are just putting the finishing touches to the dam at the west end, where a new apron has been built. The gate-house, too, is nearly finished. The gates are open, supplying water to the machine shops, but it is proposed to shut it off again soon, while a foundation is laying for a stone wall along the west side of the canal, from the dam down. This anticipated interruption to the power of the firms now at work, vix: in the baseement, Freeman Barker, barrel-heading, employing three hands, and Wm. Gage, iron worker, three hands; on the street.

floor, Baker and Longfellow, box-shooks, planing and job work, three hands, E. & J. Atkins & Co., box-shooks, planing and job work, five hands, and Parrott

The afternoon Mathematical and Astronomic In the afternoon Mathematical and Astronomic In the afternoon by Poof Allan. This is

P. M. Mr. F. O. Baal, of Portland, is appointed Conductor of the train.

Conrections. A typographical error in the leading article last week, made us state that the next House of Representatives would consist of "141 Republicans and nine Democrats." It should have read, 141 Republicans and 103 Democrats. Later footing, however, give the numbers as 137 Republicans and 106 Democrats. Arkansas was carried by the Republicans; they will therefore save the senatorship from that State.

In the article on the fur-bearing animals, last week, twas erroneously stated that Mr. Hardy scmetimes bought 800 or a 1000 mustrat fairing in a single word to three hours are thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the teacher set thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the teacher set thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the teacher set thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the teacher set thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the teacher's time should be consumed in hearing reading exercises; at present from two to three hours are thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the teacher's time should be consumed in hearing reading exercises; at present from two to three hours are thus consumed, and yet the average amount of five minutes a day, when it should be at least twenty. Mr. Stetaon explained the method he would pursue for individual reading, which has been found to produce such fine results in the the best Scottish schools, and wherever else it has been used. It is simplicity itself, starting with the single word, and then the short phrase, then a longer phrase, and after the teacher thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the sections of the would pursue thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the such pursue thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the such pursue thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the section of the section explained the method he would pursue thus consumed, and yet the average amount of the section explained the method he would pursue thus consumed,

the Board of Agriculture at Farmington, has been fixed for Jan. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1871. The general and leading subject of discussion will be "Associated Draining," and it is expected that Mr. A. William of New York will be present.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Franklin.....

Vanderpool was convicted, but on the ground of the

Herbert Field was a native of Lewiston, Maine, ar

twenty-one years of age at the time of his death. Had led a roving life, having been a sailor and Unite

tenced to imprisonment for life,

A number of scientific gentelemen are to spend

A. F. Clough of Warren, photographer and a tele-

session of the Supreme Court for this county, speaks

of Hon. Artemas Libbey, one of the most eminent and

successful members of the Kennebec bar, who was

THE EQUATION OF PAYMENTS. Prof. Ware's offer of \$10,000 for the best rule for the equation of pay-

ments, has drawn out a very exciting competition be-

prepared at a time when literary application had bee irksome, and the memory somewhat impaired. cused, a new trial was granted. The result is now Had the author commenced twenty years sooner, no said to be doubtful. An exchange gives the following

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MAINE. So important a con

ribution to the literature of our State, as its Biblio- giving by countles the census of Maine for 1860 and craphy, i. e., a list of books and pamphlets relating its history and statistics, and that, too, from the pen of so distinguished a writer as the late William Willis, should cartainly receive some notice from the newspaper press of Maine, although we do not remem ber having seen any allusion to it by any of ou public journals. It is found in the March number of the Historical Magazine, where it occupies thirtyeight closely printed double column pages. The original work, of which this is a revised and extended form, was published by the author in 1859, making a pamphlet of some dozen pages. The introducion to this Bibliography is chiefly valuable for its list of authors either native or resident-not including editors of newspapers. The list comprises two hun-deed and sixty-four names, of which one hundred and deed and sixty-four names, of which one auddred and seventy-three are natives of our State. This portion of the list comprises many distinguished names, among them H. W. Longfellow, N. P. Willis, Geo. S. Hillsrd, John S. C. Abbott, Seba Smith; Jacob Abbott, Edmund Flagg, George Folsom, John Ward Dean, Grenville Mellen, John Neal, Lorenzo Sabine, Usher Parsons, Charles F. Brown, James Sullivan and Sylvester Judd. Many of these writers have attained a degree of eminence which has given them a world-wide reputation, and acquired for them positions of commanding literary influence. Among the lady writers we find the names of Mrs. Paul Akers, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Mrs. M. H. Pike, Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, Sarah Payson Willis, and Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, Sarah Payson Willis, and Mrs. Margaret J. M. Sweat, Sarah Payson Willis, and Mrs. Maria W. Hackelton. The remainder of the introduction is unimportant. It has brief sketches of Moses Greenleaf, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Samuel seventy-three are natives of our State. This portion Moses Greonleaf, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Samuel lines, as observed under the present apportionment. The apportionment for Representatives will create a freeman, Judge Sullivan, Dr. Hemmenway, Rev. Samuel Deane, and Rov. Jonathan Greenwar, and attempt at sketching the early literary condition of the State, prior to, and immediately succeeding its Vanderpool, for the murder of young Field in Manis-Samuel Deane, and Rov. Jonathan Greenleaf; some county delegations. separation from Massachusetts, and a lengthy quota-tion from Wells' Water Power Report, entirely foreign to the work. Indeed the introduction, as a progress. It will be recollected that at a former trial

one could so well have written the early literary history of our State, as the late Mr. Willis; as it is, we much fear the work will never be more satisfactorily performed than it has been here.

The bibliography itself is far from being perfect, and it is not free from typographical errors. The and it is not free from typographical errors. The Miss Hill of Lewiston, who offered to educate him, and much fear the work will never be more satisfactorily and it is not free from typographical errors. The preparation of such a list is hard and perplexing labor for a strong man, skilled in such work, and for Mr. Willis, at his time of life—it was one of his last literary labors, and completed but a few days before his decesse—must have been irksome in the extrement to give some idea of the labor involved in its preparation, we may say it comprises ten hundred and fitty two titles. Not only are the titles of the books given, but every namefulat and tract hearing more our blast funds and dissolve partnership, which was finally the firm. In September, 1869, Field wished to withdraw as finally that the contract of the labor involved in the preparation, we may say it comprises ten hundred and fitty-two titles. Not only are the titles of the books given, his funds and dissolve partnership, which was finally the firm. two titles. Not only are the titles of the books given, but every pamphlet and tract, bearing upon our history or statistics is described in full. Biographical and critical notices are often appended to many of the titles, thus giving the work far greater value, than it would otherwise possess. In instances where works relate to controversial subjects—as for example the Popham Colony—the merits of the discussion are Stains upon the floor of the bank rnd carpeting have briefly, and generally very fairly discussed. The list been analyzed, and the microscope reveals, according includes notices of Mr. North's history of this city; of Mr. Williamson's history of Belfast, as well as other works in press or in preparation at the time of its publication; so that it may be regarded as complete, and as being a guide to what has been written about Maine, historical, biographical and statistical, from the time Sir Ferdinando Gorges published his "Amer-Thus the mass of evidence is entirely circumstantial, ica Painted to the Life" in 1658, down to the present time. We have reason to be proud of our literary history, and of the eminent names Maine has given to the Republic of Letters.

School-House Architecture. Ten years ago the

School-House Architecture. Ten years ago the aid of an architect was not required in planning or building a school-house. Rough builders put up a square frame, inserted the necessary windows, finish-square frame, inserted the necessary windows, gave it a coat of old-fashioned red. But times have now produced two physicians, who declare the analychanged. School-houses are now built with regard to
outward beauty, as well as inward convenience and the laws of health. The architect is often consulted, in a disagreement and discharge of the jury, they and it is to furnish an aid to architects and builders, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal. that Mr. Samuel F. Eveleth, of New York, has prepared a work on "School House Architecture," which is published by Geo. Woodward, of that city. It consists of seventeen designs of buildings of various bail. On the first trial he was convicted and senstyles and cost, from the cheap frame country schoolhouse, up to the brick school house of three stories high. The book contains full descriptive drawings in plan, erence to the hearing which was expected to take place elevation, section and detail. Specifications are also on Monday last, by the Railroad Commissioners, upon given for mason's and carpenter's work included in the question of the acceptance of the Belfast & Mooseevery part of the several buildings; and while it is in head Railroad under the conditions of a lease, by the every sense a technical work, it is one no progressive Directors of the Maine Central, the Bangor Whig The contending parties had agreed to submit the matter to the Railroad Commissioners of the State and Belfast was selected as the place for the hearing. The Directors of the Maine Central Railroad have revoked & Co., 135 Washington St., Boston.

DOUBLE PLAY: or How Joe Hardy chose H's Friends. By William Everett. Illustrated. Boston: Lee &

Shepard 12 mo. pp 244. For sale in this city by Clapp & North.

The author of this book is the sou of Edward Everett, and is already quite well known to American boys, by his story of "Changing Base," issued last year. In his stories for boys, he has struck an entirely new vein from that so common with the procharge of the Belfast & Mocschead Lake Railroad while professional story writers, but it must be confessed he is master of the situation, and knows how to write a genuine boy's story. Those who read "Changing Base," will be eager to possess "Double Play," and the book can be safely commended as wholeso ne and instructive reading.

Consider the Belfast & Mocschead Lake Railroad while building, and of course has almost as much at stake as the city of Belfast, and whose reputation as a railroad man might be materially affected by the verdict of the Commission. The Directors of the Maine Central claimed that Col. Wildes was an interested party and ought not to sit in judgment upon his own work. They were willing to submit the matter to the other two gentlemen and abide their decision. The Directors of the Belfast & Mocschead Lake Railroad while building, and of course has almost as much at stake as the city of Belfast, and whose reputation as a railroad man might be materially affected by the verdict of the Commission. The Directors of the Maine Central claimed that Col. Wildes was an interested party and ought not to sit in judgment upon his own to work. They were willing to submit the matter to the other two gentlemen and abide their decision. The Directors of the Belfast & Mocschead Lake Railroad while building, and of course has almost as much at stake as the city of Belfast, and whose reputation as a railroad man might be materially affected by the verdict of the Commission. The Directors of the Belfast & Mocschead Lake Railroad while building, and of course has almost as much at the party and whose reputation as a railroad man might be materially affected by the verdict of the Commission. The Directors of the Belfast & Mocschead Lake Railroad while building, and of course has almost as much at the party and whose reputation as a railroad man might be materially affected by the verdict of the Commission.

Burlesques and Entertainments for Home Recreations, Schools and Public Exhibitions. By George M. Baker. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1870. 12 mo. pp 281. For sale in this city by Clapp & North.

To those who are acquainted with the "Mimic Stage," and "Amateur Dramas," the present work will need no introduction. It comprises ten plays, all new, and well adapted for home entertainment, pri-tate parties, leves, social gatherings, &c. Particu-for the purpose of observing the meteorological and vate parties, levees, social gatherings, &c. Particu-lars in regard to characters, costumes, positions, &c. are all given. The book is very neatly printed on State Geologist, S. A. Nelson of Georgetown, Mass. consists of J. H. Huntington of Hanover, Assistant

Two New Juveniles. Meesrs. Lee & Shepard, graph operator. The building to be occupied is 60 by Boston, issue two new juveniles, both of which are 22 feet, and 25 feet high. The main room is 20 by issued in exceedingly neat style. The first is entitled 11, lined with triple thickness of felt, and thickly "Letters Everywhere." It is a book printed in large carpeted. Six months' provisions and an abundance type, for small children, and consists of short stories, of coal have been provided. Snow shoes have been poems, simple rhymes, &c. Every picture is made sent up to be used in cases of emergency. The United to represent some letter, hence the title. The other States Government, the Coast Survey, and the Smithis "The House on Wheels," or the story of a stolen sonian I nstitute have all manifested an interest in the child. It is a translation from the French, and to enterprise, and the War Department has furnished our mind is less adapted for American youth than telegraphic supplies and meteorological instruments, most American juvenile books. Both the above for to the value of \$1300, and three miles of Kinte tele-

graph cable, which is affected by the weather less even WHY AND How, Under this title, Mr. Russ II H. than the ocean cables. This is to connect with a com-Conwell, publishes (through Mesers. Lee & Shepard, mon wire at the base of the mountain, and daily re-Boston, in a 12 mo. volume of 283 pages, with nu- ports will be sent to the world. Boston, in a 12 mo. volume of 200 persons why merous spirited illustrations) a narrative showing why the purpose of reaching America. The book is the result of personal observation, as well as "earnest, unbiased investigation;" and will have special interest just now, when so much is being said in regard to the employment of Chinamen, in the shops, upon the farms and in the kitchens of our country. For sale

a practicing lawyer. He makes the best of his clients' case before the jury, but always keeps within the bounds of probability. In defence he does not always contend for a clear verdict, but where there is no answer to the plaintiff's case in the merits, he goes for The December number of Gode y's Lady's Book closing the 81st volume—is called a "Holiday number," and well deserves the title. It has many attractions, artistic and literary, and will afford a good share of pleasure and instruction to any lady perusing it. L. A Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3.00 per year.

Send for circular of club rates for 1871.

Send for circular of club rates for 1871.

GOLD IN SOMERSET COUNTY. The Skowhegan Reporter has been shown a sample of gold dust taken by D. Greenleaf of Starks, from a bar in Sandy river, near Davis' Ferry, in that town. Mr. G. with three of his neighbors, one of whom had had experience in tween the mathematicians all over the country. California, worked a little over four days with the usu-rules already received by Prof. Ware and the Mesers. al sluice arrangements, and got six ounces, worth deposited, it is said come from every section of the pronounced excellent gold, worth \$19 or \$20 an country, and include some marvelous mathematical ounce. The deposit is not extensive, and bears evi- efforts. The award for the best plan will be made dence of having been washed from the neighboring Dec. 1, 1870, at the Aster House, New York. The highlands. There are several deposits known to the judges appointed are the chief book-keepers of prom-

THE CENSUS OF MAINE. We copy from the Port-

land Press the following revised and corrected table, Dr. Jonah Spaulding, who died at Moscow on the 6th inst , was born in Westminster, Mass., in 1778, 1870. The Press says, the previous statements of our population have contained an error arising of being 92 years old. He came to Maine in 1800 the duplication of the returns of one sub-district. and studied medicine with Dr. Small, in Jay. In 1804 he commenced practice in Wilton, but soon after removed to the scalements on the Upper Kenne-Androscoggin. 29,743
Arocatook 22,449
Cumberland 75,60g

1804 he commenced practice in Wilton, but soon after removed to the settlements on the Upper Kennebec, where for many years he was the only physician—his visits extending over a well range of country.

The Age says that at the late term of court at Belfast, Frank Sylvester, of Lincolaville, aged about 19 years, who plead guilty to largeny of clothing, was sentenced to two years in State Prison. What is singular about the case is, that he actually sole the clothing in order to be sent to the State Prison that he might learn a trade.

The Whig says a novel method of moving was adopted one day last week by an enterprising gentleman of Bangor. A house, 2½ stories high, and 20 by 40 feet on the ground, was loaded on two soows at Winterport, and towed to Fort Point. The compound craft made quite a sensation on the river.

On Saturday of last week Mr. John Boulter died very suddenly at his home in Standish, at the age of 52 years. He had been at work all day about the large production of the core streams of the proposed proposed in the core of the proposed proposed in the core of the proposed proposed in the core of the core of the profess depend much upon the fancy of the purchaser, ranging from \$3600; Father of the core of the core of the proposed proposed

63 years. He had been at work all day about the W b. DROVES FROM MAINE.

DROVES PROM MAINE.

DROVES PROM MAINE.

Wells & Bidhardson, 187; Johnson & Wills, 30; J. L. Pressett, and down with his family, and seemed very cheerful. Suddenly he placed his hands to his head, and complained of a fearful pain there, and said it was going to his stomach. These were his last words, and he immediately expired.

The free bridge between Waterville and Winslow

BALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

will be ready for travel in a few days. Since the ferry boat has been taken off, there has been no means of trossing with teams nearer than Kendall's Mills, which has been a source of inconvenience to the people of Winslow.

The Journal says Mrs. Bramball, widow of the late Captain Bramball, of Belfast, died very suddenly on Monday night of last week with apoplexy. She was

Monday night of last week with apoplexy. She was down street during the day, and returned at night pparently perfectly well.

nd, hearing it rain, he got up at about four o'clock and went up on the inside in the dark, and fell through a scuttle from the third to the first floor, striking upon his head. He doubtless had his senses at first, as he had placed his coat under his head, but was insensible after being found. He died in the evening.

The Chronicle savs Capt Daniel Marshall Press.

Tiesday, Nov. 22,

Tosnday, Nov. 22,

Tosnday, Nov. 22,

Tosnday, Nov. 22,

Tosnday, Nov. 22,

State 5,00m6,40; hound Hoop Ohio, 600.m6,60; Western 10c lower—

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Western, 0,00m3,60,

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65 7b; Scuthers, Nov. 22,

State 5,00m6,40; hound Hoop Ohio, 600.m6,60; Western, 10c lower—

65 7b; Scuthers, 0,00m3,60,

Western, 10c lower, 10c lower, 10c lower, 10c lower, 10c

Tie Chronicle says Capt Daniel Marshall Prescott, of Farmington, died suddenly on Tuesday, 15th
inst. While sitting in his chair and conversing with
No. El D. S. 104. cott, of Farmington, died suddenly on Tuesday, 15th his friends, he said he did not feel so well-felt faint, and wanted some little thing done for him, and died, aged 32 years, without speaking again, or without a struggle, and with but a single groan,

ago and was taken up almost lifeless. He so far recovered as to resume work upon the building, but was found in a dying condition upon the staging. His remains were brought to North Hancock.

Tuesday evening a man on watch on board a schooner, saw floating on the top of the water near Railroad wharf Portland, the body of a man, but before it could be recovered it had disapeared. The Argus says it was probably the body of Feeney, who is supposed to have been the person who fell from Railroad wharf a few nights since, and was drowned.

s supposed to have been the person was drowned.

Railroad wharf a few nights since, and was drowned.

Another daughter WAIN-Corn \$1.05; Barley 85:890c; Oats, 60 @ 65 c; Rye where a few nights since, and was growned silroad wharf a few nights since, and was growned with the Bridgton News that a daughter \$120001.25.

Wm. Stavens of Sweden, about three years old, HAY—In supply ample for local demands at 20 00.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 74c; calf skins 15 @ 18c; wool was 40 21.25. We learn from the Brugger.

of Mr. Wm. Stevens of Sweden, about three years old,
was burned to death on Tuesday last. She had been
left in charge of two children a little older, during the
absence of the rest of the family. Her clothing caught
fire from a spark from the stove, but the fire was extinguished by a neighbor, who happened in, who
cautioned the children in regard to the fire. Soon
after he left, the clothing of the little girl again
after he left, the clothing of the little girl again
humaing her so badly that she lived but

HAY—10 10 10 11 11 11 12 1

On Tuesday morning about half past three, fire BELFAST AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE RAILROAD. In ref-

On Tuesday morning about half past three, fire was discovered in the store of A. & D. Batchelder, North Palermo. The store with its contents was entirely destroyed.

The Rockland Free Press says on Tuesday of last week, Mrs. Edward O'Brien, an aged lady, and her daughter, Mrs. Wm. A. Campbell, of Thomaston, were riding in St. George, when their horse from some cause became unmanagable and threw them both violently out of their carriage. They were both taken up insensible but were able to be carried home on Thursday.

We learn from the Times that Darius N. Parks of Bath, died Tuesday morning, aged 25 years. The deceased was wounded in the late war by a musket ball which entered his lung and ultimately caused the disease of which he has died. Two other brothers of the same family have died within a short time.

The Lewiston Journal vays, J. R. Pulsifer, Esq., of Poland, this year raised 60 bushels of cranberries on less than an acre of bog, which he sold for \$240. He recently sold 100 barrs is of pickies of his own growing and preparing, to one firm in Pottland, for from \$13 to \$16 per barrel. A pretty sweet thing for a sour crop.

The Kennelsen Journal ways Mr. Salliens R. Puller The North Paler in the late war by a musket is sour crop.

The Kennelsen Journal ways Mr. Salliens R. Puller The North Paler is a large suptive and a good demand. Aprime Maine Baldwins are selling at \$25602 25 pears to find the prime Maine Baldwins are selling at \$25602 50 75; yeliow cover, \$252502 50.

APPLES — There is a large suptive and a good demand. Prime Maine Baldwins are selling at \$25602 25 pears to find the prime Maine Baldwins are selling at \$25602 50 files and cooking apples at 400500 of warre withing and co

The Kennebee Journal says Mr. Sullivan B. Pullen of South Dedham, Mass., was one of the sufferers by

of South Dedham, Mass., was one of the sufferers by the recent railroad accident near this city. The cords in one of his legs were in jured, and it is feared that one or two of the ribs in his right side are broken, he has suffered considerable pain since the accident. The three ice houses on Swan Island, opposite Richmond, which were demolished by the high wind that prevailed on the 18th of Oct., are being built in a thorough manner by the Sagadahoc Ice Company.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Belfast will come off on the evening of Forefathers' Day. Address by Joseph Williamson of Belfast, one of the leading historical scholars in the State.

Barnanar, Nov. 19.

Apples—Are plenty and selling at \$1 to \$2 per burch. Cider as good articles, and extra hand ploked pea beans are worth from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bushel.

Butter—Most hat is brought in is of a poor or second quality, which sells at 38 to 40 cents; best lots of lump at 40 to 43; solid from 30 to 82 seconding to quality. The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Belfast will come off on the evening of Forefathers' Day. Address by Joseph Williamson of Belfast, one of the leading historical scholars in the State.

in December, they will have continued the road into

the Grand Trunk train, but was prevented by the thorities seemed to be a little irregular, and it was energy of his better half, has accomplished his purand at Danville Junction, the slippery fellow stepped however after consultation, remanded Mrs. Kingsbury off from the Maine Central portion of the train, inty to the enstedy of the officer. the Grand Trunk pertion, and was whirled off to Island Pond, whither he previously attempted to clope

Timothy B. Carter, Eq., of Etna, went into his field to work, on Friday last and was found dead in about half an hour afterwards. He had been Postmaster at Etna Centre for about twenty years. His master at Etna Centre for about twenty years.

Mr. Joseph Bean of East Sullivan, now in the 85th year of his age, has been Postmaster in that place ever since the office was established, some 25 years ago.

Mrs. Adaline Shirley, of Maine, shout 65 years old, log of her cylinder, and she was obliged to constitution.

The Piscataquis Observer has a big potato story.

Mr. Clark, assistant engineer, badly scaled. The Mr. Charles White of Sangerville raised some Orono potatoes of which seventy-eight filled a flour barrel. brought to Portland in tow of the steamer Montreal.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

Boston Market.

Mr. Stephen Richards and Mr. Rodney Gott were injured in Rockland on Wednesday of last week, while laying the wall of a reservoir, by a large stone falling upon them. Mr. Richards had his skull fractured.

Mr. Gott's hurts were not serious.

On Tuesday morning of last week, the Gardiner Journal says, John Plaisted, on going into an old barn of his on Harrison Avenue, found lying upon the floor, David E. Chadwick, insensible. He was taken home, and physicians summoned. It seems that he had been at work shingling the building the previous day, and hastle it work and hastle it work.

Bostos B. Bostos Nov. 22, 1870.

Corn Exchange—The market for Flour is firm, with a fair demand; we quote Westers superises at \$4 15 a 50; on a 8t Louis at \$6 25 a 18 50; all \$25 and \$5 Louis at \$6 25 a 50; billinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$5 00; and 8t Louis at \$6 25 a \$5 00; lillinois at \$6 25 a \$

New York Market.

Gold and Stock Market.

American gold closed at 1113. Mr. Elbrige G. Young, late of Massachusetts, but formerly of Trenton, fell from a building a short time ago and was taken up almost lifeless. He so fee value of the component o

Augusta City Market.

TURBDAY, Nov. 22.

Bangor Produce Market.

State.

The Argue says that the rails of the Portland & Ogdensburg R R, Co, have been laid two miles beyond Steep Falls, and it is expected that by the first week

Steep Falls, and it is expected that by the first week

A SINGULAR CASE. In the Supreme Court in Bos-A conical shell, which for several years had been ly- ton, a week or two since, a peculiar case was presentng among old iron in the blacksmith shop of Ford ed. Mrs. Drusilla P. Kingsbury, of that city, the Curtis, in Gardiner exploded last Wednesday, from a wife of Charies C. Kingsbury, petitioned for a writ of spark from the forge. No damage was done, other- habeas corpus on the ground that she was unlawfully wise than burning one man slightly on the arm. | restrained of her liberty upon a warrant issued by Mrs. Lucila Gross, of Orland, died Tuesday. She Gov. Classin. The woman is charged with stealing was probably the oldest person in the State, being 106 bonds of the value of \$4000 from the dwelling-house years of rge. The immediate cause, of her death of the complainant, one Chapman, in Exeter, Penobscot County, Me.; and hearing that she was in Mas-The Sunrise says that the New Sweden colony now sanhusetts, a requisition was accordingly issued by numbers in all 90, 44 men, 16 women and 30 chil- Governor of Maine, requesting the surrender of the dren. There are about 15 married men who have woman as a fugitive from justice. Among the affidatheir families with them, and some four or five who vits in the case is one that the petitioner had taken have wives and families still in Sweden, but expect from the complainant's safe "her bonds," and anoththem to came out in the spring.

er affidavit that no part of the bonds (under the will of their father) had been appropriated or set apart for lempted to desert his wife a few days ago by taking Drusilla. The legal action taken by the Maine auposs. The twain started from Portland to go East, steal, but simply that she took her own. The court,

> The injunction prayed for against the consolida-tion of the Portland & Kennebee and the Maine Contral Railroads has been denied by Judge Barrows.

fell dead on Main street, Springfield, Mam., last week, tinue her passage under sail. The chief engineer

CAPITAL REPRESENTED.

HARTFORD, CONN ..

An Annual Income of over Six Millions of

HARTFORD, CONN., Lafe and Accident. Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870, \$1,457,719.64.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE COMP'Y, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BANGOR, ME.

THE RED FRONT.

MARSHALL WHITHED

in the City.

Please recollect that this extensive trade which has been built up by one who came to this city a stranger three years ago, is by selling GOODS OF EXTRA QUALITY,

-And at-BOTTOM PRICES! This principle shall not now be changed, but more

No. 139 Water Street. Opposite F. W. KINSMAN'S DEUG STORE, And but a few doors North of the Old Stand. THE SIGN OF THE RED FRONT.

NEW MEAT MARKET. FLAGG & MILLER,

Granite Block, 123 Water Street. AUGUSTA.

OLIVER GOULD. 1500 JOHN G. ADAMS,

FINE GROCERIES.

(Or for your own use) of the Fastest, Cheapest, Easiest Worked, Most Simple and Desirable Self-Feeding Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutter. Or the cheapest and best machine for cutting turnips, carrots or pot-store. Sample machine need not be paid for until tried and approved. Send for circular.

New York Plow Co., *3w50 94 Beckman St., New York.

GALL'S VEGETABLE SLICER.

GALE'S COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER. *3t50 NEW YORK PLOW CO., 94 Beekman St., N. Y.

Monday, November 28th.

Catalogues will be sent on application. **

H. P. TORSEY, President.
Kent's Hill, Nov. 10, 1270. 3w60

ATTORNEY AT LAW

The WINTER TERM of ten weeks will begin

Monday, November 28th. For further particulars address the Principal,

MELVIN F. AREY, A. M.

St49

Bucksport, Maine.

\$500 REWARD

For a case of Catarrh that Demeritt's North American Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. Price per package \$1.25 (two bottles.)

For sale by all druggists, CARRUTHERS & DEMERITT,

BURDITT & WILLIAMS,

BRISTOLSHUTTLESEWING MACHINE. in Winder. Regular to name and address to EEEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Springfield, Mass.

This is a Tirst-class Machine, has the Underfeed, makes the Lock Stitch, and for family use is warranted equal to any \$60 Machine. Agents Wanted. Address, Also, a great assertment of the best accurate 2 to contain 1 does a great assertment of the best accurate 2 to contain 1 does a great assertment of the best accurate 2 to contain 1 does a great assertment of the best accurate 2 to contain 1 does a great assertment of the best accurate 2 to contain 1 does a great assertment of the best accurate 2 to contain 1 does a great assertment of the best accurate 2 to contain 1 does 1 does 2 to contain 1 doe

Special Antices.

healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and is and 4th cavalry divisions are held in reserve near Eperny.

The French were driven back to Chateauneufe and importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of blie tonic virtues. beyond. The first Bavarian corps, Gen. Taun com-manding, were arcested at Ftamps on the march to Orlans and forced toward Oblis, but as the French Il back to the southwestward the Bavarians expect-to continue the southwest movement, in which the and 4th cavalry divisions will support them also promote healthy evaporation from the sarface which is par-Prince Foederick Charles is at Troyes commanding the 3d, 9th and 10th corps. The 10th corps is working toward Dijon by Chattilon Sur Seine, and the 9th conward towards Auxiene, while the 3d via Lens and Fontainbleau is connected with Gen. Taun.

also promote healthy evaporation from the seriace which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to chook the interval purpose ration. The best safeguard against all diseases is bodily vigor, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.

In Nobistoro, by Rev J. I. Hrown, Mr. Alexander E. Beaton of Belfast, Prince Edward's Island, to Harriet Benner of N. In North Vassalboro', Nov. 19, by Rev. J. A. Varney, Daniel L. Olark of China, to Mary E. Bragg of Vassalboro'.

In this city, Nov. 7th, of typhoid fever, Fiavillar, wife of Geo. W. Hitt, aged 20 years, 9 months. In Cheizea, Nov. 16th, Sarah McNamara. aged 17 years. In South Norridgewock, Nov. 12th, of typhoid fever, Samuel L. Tobey, aged 35 years. In New Portland, Nov. 10th, Charlotte, wife of David Wilbur.

aged 51 years.

In Auburn, Nov. 12th, Clara Lizzie, daughter of W. B., and phia M. Patterson, aged 16 years, 4 months. In Hingham, Nov. 14th, Capt. Jairus B. Lincoln, aged 78. In Carmel, Oct. 19th, Byron H., son of Fred A., and Harri L. Simpion, aged 18 years, 1 month, 17 days.
In Stetson, Oct. 11th, the infant son of Dr. J. S., and Francis L. Clapham.
In Hampden, Nov. 2d, Rebecca Hawes, wife of the late Capt.

Samel Sawyer, aged 67 years.

In Ogdensburg, Wis., Nov. 10th, Lemuel Lombard, formerly of Belgrade, and a member of the society of Friends, aged 77.

Advises Consumptives to go to Florida

army equal in numbers, while with the main body of 265,009 men he moves on Versailles from the west. Von Moltke seems to think the consequences of a sortie will be extremely serious. Last night the personal baggage of the King was all packed up in readiness for instant flight and the same precautions will be taken to-night.

The Dake of Mecklenburg has asked for further instructions, saying that he cannot hold his position in the face of the greater strength of the army of the Loire.

Von Moltke says no troops can possibly be spared from the army around Paris and the Duke must fall back until he meets the army of Frederick Charles.

The Prussian dispatch announcing the actions on the 18th at Chateaudun and Chatneauneuf is erroneous. Only one action was fought that day, at Chateaudun, where a severe engagement took place resulting at first in the repulse of the French and the Prussian cavalry subsequently checked the arrival of the 21 division.

A telegram from Tours to-day says the army of the Loire suffered no defeat or even a repulse up to this time. All its movements have been successfully executed. Gen. De Paladine keeps his secrets well, but a decisive engagement is expected to-morrow or Wednesday.

Private dispatches received in that city to-night tontain assurances that an armistice has been agreed to but no details can be obtained. contain assurances that an armistice has been agreed to but no details can be obtained.

The Government of the state of th

Dr. C. B. Lighthill.

the celebrared Coulist and Aurist, favorably known throughout this State, and who anticipated to spend this fall among his patients and friends in Maine, takes this method to inform the sent interested that he cannot at present visit Maine personally. But he can be consulted by letter and is able to treat successfully without seeing the patient, all cases not requiring surgical operations such as Catarr's in all its forms. Discharges from the lar, with or without Deafness, sore, weak and inflamed Eyes,—alono receiving a plain statement of the case Letters of consultation, excepting such trom patients under treatment, must contain one dollar. Address

C. B. LIGHTHILL, M. D.,

Wo. 21 Saint Joseph St., Rochester, M. Y.

Line Eyend or Mt. Vernon, on the 17th inst, a WALLET containing about \$75 in money and five nects added at Smith-containing about \$75 in money and five pears, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber that the one are cautioned sgainst purchasing said notes, and the maker is hereby notified to make contain one dollar. Address

C. B. LIGHTHILL, M. D.,

Wo. 21 Saint Joseph St., Rochester, M. Y.

Line Eyend or Mt. Vernon, on the 17th inst, a WALLET containing about \$75 in money and five nects deaded at Smith-sequence in the second power of the present one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three, four, and five years, and signed John Mosber one, two, three,

For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys leneral Dobility, &c. For sale at 51 FULLER'S DRUG STORE.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

s now nearly completed through the richest and most thickly ttled portion of the State. The remaining million of its First Mort-

the very low rate of 90 and accound interest.

The Bonds are issued at the rate of only \$16,000 to the mili finished road, are invited to make immediate application, either to the Treasurer of the Company or its advertised agents, whe will furnish pamphi6:s and full information. These Bonds pay fully one-third more interest than Gove nents, which will be taken in exchange, at the highest marke

AND BY THE AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

Of whom pamphlets and full information may be had. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,

32 Plue St., New York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desi mend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE, IN-

JAY COOK & CO., 20 Wall St., New York.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!! Buy your Greceries at the MARKET SQUARE GROCERY STORE. where you will find constantly on hand a stock of

Choice Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices, Flour Oat, Wheat and Kye Meals, Extra C., A. C. and Granulated Sugars, Molasses, Fish, Oil, Soaps, Flower Pots, Stone Ware, &c., &c. COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Goods Sold at the Lowest Cash Prices. We would thank the public for the patronage we have re-ceived and by adhering to our motto "QUIOK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," and careful attention to business, hope to

Chandler & Boardman, Market Square.



Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color, nd create a new growth where it has fall IT WILL PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT. Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

B. P HALL & CO. Nashus, N. H. Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

Twenty New Leicester Buck Lambs.

by GEO. B. GRAY. Apson. Nov. 8th. 1870. 6t51

66 I caught two Mink in one night and sold the skins for \$11.77.77 Thus writes a Maine farmer's boy. Mink skins are worth \$4 to \$3 cach, and all furs are high. You can hunt, trap, and catch ALI, animals by following the advice given as to traps, baits snares, &c., &c., in the "HUNTER'S GUIDS and Trapper's Companion," mailed postpaid for only 25 cents by
HUNTER & CO., Publishers.
1w61
Hinsdale, N. H.

attend at a Court of Probate then to be allowed. show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. Show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. Show cause, if any, Register.

Attent: J. Bjarja, Register.

In Probate Court at Attention to be allowed.

LENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Courted Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October, 1870.

MARY E. WHITE, Guardian of Mary L. White, Fannie R. White, Alibiana White, Alice H. White and H. Orlando White of Readfield, for said County, minors, having petitioned for license to soil the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz. Alithe interest of said wards in the whole or any part of the real estate of Henry O. White, late of Readfield, deceased:

ORDERSO, That notice thereof be given three weeks ancessively prior to the fourth Monday of November next, in the Maine Farmor, answspaperprinted in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, Ifany, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attent: J. Busyon, Register.

DRISTOLSHUTTLETSEWING MACHINE.

In Winter. 10,000 copies will be sailed free to farment. Send.

Mates for two odd, one-year-old Steers, both red; one five fact inches, tall and long; the other five feet three inches. Any one having each will oblige by addressing the subscriber, giving full description.

HIBAM K. WHELER.
Weld, Nov. 1, 1870.

DAVID CARGILL'S

PORTLAND & RENNEBEC R. R. GENERAL ARRANGEMENT, 1870. Passenger train leaves Augusta for Boaton at 5.45 and 11.00 M.; for Portland at 5.44, 11.00 A. M., and Mixed train at

For Bangor and Skowhegan at 4.00 P. M. For Gardiner (dummy car) at 7.30, 9.40 A. M., at 2.15 and From Bowe at 3.60 and 8.00 P. M.
From Portine at 10.35 A. M. (mixed), 3.40 and 8.00 P. M.
From Banger 8 5 A. M.
From Gardiner (dulaw var) at 7.00 and 8.45 A. M., 1.20 and
Two through Freight trains unity between Augusta and Boston, leaving Augusta at 8.45 A. M., 1.20 f. P. M.
Augusta, Oct. 31, 1870.

FOR BOSTON:

SPRING ARRANGEMENT!

THE STEAMER STAR OF THE EAST, Will commonce her regular trips from the Kennebec, Monday, lay 15, 1870, and will, until further notice, run as follows: Leaving Gardiner every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock, ichmond at 4, and Bath at 6, P. M.

THE STEAMER CLARION. Will leave Au usts at 12 M. Hallowell at 145 P. M., cen-ber a wish the ancre beat at Gardiner. For further particulars inquire of W. J. Tuck, Augusta; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; T. B. Grant, Gardiner; J. T. Robinson, Bichmond; J. E. Brown, Bath. Gardiner, April 11, 1876.

A UGUSTA SAVINGS BANK. ORGANIZED IN 1848. Deposits of any amount not less than one dollar, received daily one 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2; to 4; P. M.

Interest on deposits at the rate of seven per cent., will commence on the first day of the month, next succeeding the day of deposit, payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, and if not called for will then be added to the original deposit, and put on interest, this making compound interest semi annually Money i. and to depositors at any time, on a pledge of deposite books.

Office in SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, 174 WATER STREET. WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

TRUNKS: TRUNKS: TRUNKS: COLLER & GARDINER

Having just received a large assortment of Trank and Valtes Trimmings, are prepared to make the order, and for the trade, New Styled Eugenes, Saratogas and Travelling Trunks of overy description. Constantly on hand, a large variety of Ladies and Gents Shop-ping and Travelling users.

The public will describe ping and Travelling users.

The public will please bear to saind that our Trunks took the First Premium offered at the State Fair heast in Portland. A. D. 1868.

COLLER & GARDINER.
143 Water Street, Augusta, Mc.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The farm of the late Joseph Eaton, situated in the tows of WINSLOW, is now effered for sale on favorable erms. Eaid farm if the town free from debt; contains 167 acres of excellents in dear a good state of entitivation; one mile from Depp. Beers and Post-Office, and two mites from Waterville ree bridges to the last named town. The buildings of consist of two dwelling houses, four baros, corn and grain houses &c.

The place is unusually attractive and should command the attention of all seeking a first class productive farm. For further particulars address O. C. Cornish, Administrator, or Winstow, Sept. 19, ELLEN A. EATON, Guardian.

HOUSES FOR SALE! Three new and convenient HOUSES

within ten mir tes walk of the Post Office, for sale at 1.w prices and on easy to. as of Payment. Apply to Gen B. F. HaRRIS, at the State House. 1871. 1871.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC DIARIES FOR 1871, Just received and for sale by BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS. 155 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

POLBROOK'S SWIVEL PLOUGHS. FOR LEVEL LAND AND SIDE HILL. These Plows have no "dead farrows" nor "ridges," and give an eren surface for the Mowing Machine, Hay Tedder and Rako. They turn sod ground over flat five to ten inches deep, disintegrate very thoroughly, and will not clog. Eight sizes, from a one horse garden plow to a six catt'e plow. Changeable mould-boards for sod and stubbles. Each Stamp for Circular.

Manufactured and sold by

F. F. HOLBROOK & CO.

SAVE THE CHILDREN:

Purely vegetable, safe and certain. A valuable carthartie, and beneficial to health. Warranted to cure.

Q. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, 6m44 FA-NECTAR THEA NECTAR

BLACK TEA:

—WITH THE—

GREEN TEA FLAVOR.

Warranted to suit all tastes. 8t47 300 ACRES OF REAL ESTATE FOR

PREMIUM FARM GRIST MILL.

Cheap, simple, and durable. Is adapted to all kinds of Horse-powers, and grinds all kind of grain rapidly. Bend for Descriptive Circular.

WM. L. BOYER & BRO.,

Philadelphia. Pa.

FOR SALE.

5 nice HEIFERS, § to 15-16 Jersey, one and two years old, bred from the very best native address F. M. WOODWARD,
Winthrop. Mc. August 18, 1870.

JUST RECEIVED : The largest and best assortment of imported and domestic Lap Robes, for fall and winter wear, ever offered for sale in Augusta, at COLLER & GARDINER'S.

Also Fall and Winter Blankets of every description.

COLLER & GARDINER,

143 Water Streep, opposite Cony House.

GET THE BEST.

Bush's Argentine Hair Dye, long and favorably known to the public, stands peerless and unrivalled. It is the best, quickest, cheapest, the most natural, durable, harmiess, and effectual Hair Dye in the world. It colors hair or whiskers Brown or Black instantaneously, and gives them a perfectly natural appearance, and is mattended with any injurious effect Regular package, with brush and sponge complete, only \$1.00 GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. Sold by all druggists. Sold by all druggists.

AGENTS: READ THIS: We will Pay Agents a Salary of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address

M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. DO YOU WANT BUSINESS! (Howerable, Profitable, AT AND NEAR HOME. Pleasaint, To occupy your whole or spare time. If so, A idress, stating what paper you saw this in, J. N. RICHARDSON & CO., Bo-TON, Mass. Sw46

Poundes, Olls, Sonps. Sponges, Washes,
Brushes, Combs, Porte Mounaies,
Vases, Flewer Frames,
and Trelities.
And a great variety of Toilet and Fancy Articles at lowest
prices, for sale by
CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Draggist,
Opposite the Farmer Office.

ew Ewe Lambs.
I also keep for service a pare Chester Boar.
WARREN PERCIVAL.
1146 Cross Hill, Oct. 20, 1870.

ONE CARPENTER in each town to sell and apply
BRADSTREET & CO.'S
RUDGET MOULGINGS.
Bend stamp for circular and samples.
J. B. BIRADSTREET & CO.
3m44
E7 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

A valuable young growth of HARD WOOD, about twenty-five acres, situated in Windsor, seven miles from Augusta Bridge, to the Belfast Road. Apply to E.s. E. BARTLETT, East end of Bridge.

Buy your coal while it is low. We are now selling best quality of coal, delivered at \$8.00 for broken and egg, \$5.50 for store, we also keep on hand a good stock of Flour, Corn and Oats, reale low.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER 10 hours, without using durgs. For circulars, address F. I. BAGE, Vinegar Maker, Oromwell, Conn. 1988

foreign News.

The War in Europe.

The Trouble Brewing between Russia and Brussels, Nov. 16. The Independence Belge of this morning has a telegram from Vienna, dated last evening, announcing that Eogland, Turkey, Austria and Italy have agreed to preserve a common attitude toward Russia, and that a collective note to that effect is preparing at Vienna. The threatening attitude of Russia causes a panic in the money circles in that city.

London, Nov. 16. Stocks and securities of all kinds are lower this morning and the markets are flat in

are lower this morning and the markets are flat in view of the crisis on the Eastern question. There is much uneasiness in all circles. The question of an alliance between England, Austria, Italy and Turkey is discussed on all hands. The Times in its editorial remarks on the subject bespeaks disgust and indig-nation for the Russian circular. England Preparing for the Emergency.

suffer no breach of international obligations by the attitude recently assumed by Russia. Orders have been dispatched for the recall of vessels of war from every station except such as are actually needed in foreign waters. London, Nov. 16. [Special to Evening Telegram.] he English Government will act with firmness and foreign waters.

A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is al-

ready apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the naval departments of the kingdom. A power-ful fleet will be immediately dispatched to the Medit-erraneas. In the best intormed circles it is regarded erraneas. In the best informed circles it is regarded that in the present pretensions of Russia a general European war is inevitable. A rupture between Eng-European war is hevitable. A rapture between any land and Russia is looked upon as certain and immi nent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close allo-

ance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

Notwith standing the warlike tone of the Times this moraing great doubt is felt whether the English Govby her own act the treaty of 1856. The Times is believed to be attempting to take the reins of Govern-mont as in 1854, but all doubt will be dispelled tomorrow by the publication of Granville's reply here-with sent. The views expressed in this note are shared in and will be supported by Austria, France and Ita-ly, each of which sends a reply substantially identi-cal, and they will follow the same line of policy.

More about the Bastern Question. sation this morning concerning the intention of the Administration in regard to R issia's demand that the However, notwithstanding that Russia evidently counts on the peculiar situation of Europe at this moment as securing her a single handed fight with Turkey, it is by no means certain that such a condict would result in Russian triumph. Turkey is not weak. Her railways have been constructed with a view to defence, and they add greatly to her strategic advantages. Her army is capable of extraordinary designations as a securing for the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations.

Turkey was comparatively the other day brought within the public law of Europe, and now Russia securing her a single handed fight with Turkey, it is by no means certain that such a condict would result in Russian triumph. Turkey is not weak. Her railways have been constructed with a view to defence, and they add greatly to her strategic advantages. Her fleet, although not Paris treaty be abrogated, said: In point of fact Russia asks nothing unreasonable—nothing we should be unwilling to concede. It is useless to fight against

been secretly called in. The command was not given in the usual manner, but secretly to the chiefs of dis-tricts. The army contracts for breadstuffs are twice as large for 1871 as for the last year. The manufac-ture of arms in all the foundries is proceeding with uninterrupted energy, an I the fleet is being constant-ly exercised in the use of the new cannon at Cronstadt. Odo Russell has informed Earl Granville that Bismarck says that Prussia has not been and will not be a party to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia, that Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise, and that no scoret understanding exists between Prussia and Russia.

Bismarck's protestations are received with incredu-lity by the best informed circles.

London, Nov. 16. The whole London press to-mor-London, Nov. 16. The whole London press to-morrow morning will open the cry against Rassia, appealing to the Government to declare war if she persists in her demands. The feeling in the city is intense, and the excitement is almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an actitude which it had not designed at first to assume. This feeling is so strong that the Government is convinced that it is unsafe to resist it. Granville's reply to Gortschakoff's circular is temperate in tone, but to Gortschakoff's circular is temperate in tone, but firm, declaring that the persistence of Russia in her

Chatres and then move southeast to Toury, effecting a junction there with the left wing of the main body of the army.

Private letters from Versailles say that the position of the Germans is becoming extremely oritical, and alarm prevails among all who understand the situation. The King would return immediately to Berlin, but it was not considered safe to permit him to depart without a very large escort, which could not be spared, as he would be captured or shot by the Franc-Tireurs, who are swarming all over the country.

I menced to retreat from Toury northward along the road to Augerville. a point twelve miles south of Etamps. Some fighting occurred, resulting in an advantage to the French, who everywhere greatly outnumbered the enemy. De Paladines' van guard is now 22 miles due south of Versailles. The advance of the army of Prince Frederick Charles only reached Auxerre to-day, ten days' march from Toury.

A Presian Victory—Capture of a Town.

without a very large escort, which could not be sparted as he would be captured or shot by the Franc-Tireurs, who are swarming all over the country.

So great are Moltke's apprehensions of the consequences of attacks by the force of Trochu and a simultaneous assault on the part of the Army of the Loire, that entrenchments are now being thrown up in the rear and flacks of the German position. Officers in high rank at Versailles declare that the Germans find themselves besieged, and other letters state that a transformerion in the scene has occurred.

The Government here is in possession of information that Prince Frederick Charles' army is advancing to reinforce the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schweren, now in command at Toury. The Prince cannot possibly reach there until the 231 inst. About one half of his forces had reached Toges, 120 miles from Toury. On the 13th the rear of his army had reached that place. His should be captured by a detachment of Mobiles. Measures have been taken by the French to impede the advance of the Prince from Nemours to Toury. In vance of the Prince from Nemours to Toury. In the Siege of Paris.

London, Nov. 20. [Special to N Y. World.]

preticular meronamongly mentures to the state of the protection, while he manufacture of unwhete, acan control of the protection of the control of the contr

who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff are Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Ayrton. The truth is Granqille sent his reply to Gortschakoff in hot haste, without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them that the country was committed to his position, and he could not and would not recede from it.

The Post to day says: "The cause of France has

The Probabilities of Another War.

Lindos, N.W. 17. Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firmuess of tone has coastoned astonishment, especially among the Tories, whose organs this morning are silent. The leading Liberals were scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and prepared to defend it. To-day there is no such indication. Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Landon, Nov. 17. Granville's circular is appro

see no way out of it but war. But it is equally dimult to see how this Cabinet can go to war or take steps leading directly to war without being first reconstructed. Nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring one on, or that Eugland will be bound to accept the conflict.

They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Gortscheloff must be known which cannot be for saveral

chakoff must be known, which cannot be for several days; probably will not be before a forteight.

The second element necessary in estimating the probability of a war is the knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable immediately. Bismarck was advised of Odo Russell's mission, and

Bismarck was advised of Odo Ru-sell's mission, and it has since been announced that he would be obliged to leave his headquarters for a short absence ossaccount of his health, and to meet the Countess. Both at Versailles and St. Petersburg, therefore, it is probable that delays may occur. Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American Government was privy in this step, of which its Legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to have been utterly unaware.

London, Nov. 17. [Tribune's special.] The Daily News to-morrow will say: "The anti-Russian feeling in England was dying away under the influence of new ideas of policy, and was fast becoming an obsolete prejudice, but the recent action of the Imperial Government has suddenly revived-it in more than its wonted strength. The circular of Gortschakoff forces upon those who hoped better things to doubt whether, after all the great semi-Asiatic power which occupies eastern Europe, really belongs to our international

ful than that of Russia. The army of Russia to-day numbers 425,000 men on paper. They are poorly armed and imperfectly equipped. Russia is not yet ready for war, nor will she be for two years.

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 8th, says that the reserves of the Russian army have for some time past been scoretly called in. The command was not given in the usual manner, but search the search of the reserves of the Russian army have for some time past the command was not given in the usual manner, but search of the reserves of the Russian army have for some time past the command was not given in the usual manner, but search of the reserves of the Russian army have for some time past the communication from Favre to Gambetta, has fallen into Prussian hands, which states that 'fresh mest will last until to-day. There is salt meat enough for a fortnight.'

their expectations that the batteries will be completed by the 18th of December. Their munitions have arrived, and everybody is ready for the bombardu if necessary, about the time the snow falls. Rumors. London, Nov. 17. A rumor comes from Berlin that Great Britain has renewed her demand for an

fore Paris circulating.

French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North seas, and the French are elated over the rumor that the entire German first in the North Sea has been captured in Jahdee river. Successful Strategical Movement by the French.

Tours, Nov. 18. [Special to N. Y World.] Gen. De Paladines has repeated his strategic movement, which secured his late vistory at Orleans, and has accomplished a still more important success. While holding the German forces at Toury by threatening them in front with a force equal to their own, he swung around his left wing, and moving at the same time the whole corps from Chartres along the road leading through Ablis, Orsonville, Autlion and St. Hilaire to Etamps, where the corps paused. By this The World's correspondent at Tours sands the following: General Da Peladines has ordered a corps of 25,000 men to advance from Lamousalony railway to Chaires and then move southeast to Foury, effecting a menced to retreat from Toury porthward along the contract of the property of the contract of the property of the contract of the c

vance of the Prince from Nemours to Toury. The Duke of Mecklenburg Schworen's force consists of Von Der Tann's corps of 12,000, the 4th, 17th and 22ad infantry divisions, of 34,000 men and 4000 cavalry. General De Paladine's army contains a large proportion of troops of the line. This force is daily strengthening, and reinforcements are coming forward rapidly. The arming and equipping of the new levies are perfected in astonishingly short time. Great quantities of arms are constantly coming to hand by importation, while the manufacture of muskets, cannon, carriages and conjuments proceeds with presentable.

Naw York, Nov. 20. The Tribuse correspondent telegraphs from the Prussian headquarters on the 18th: "Yesterday Gen. Manteutfel was at Rheims with the 1st and 8th army corps marching by Soissons towards Amiens with instructions to direct his course southward in case of a heavy attack by the army of the Loire. None of his troops shared in the fight at Dreux. The design of Paladine was, when reinforced by Keratry, to turn the flank of the 5th corps at Versailles and operate on the weak points of the German lines between St. Germain and Argentine, where a sortic from Mont Valerian was to support his attack. He had marched north from Chateau Dun, on a line to Chartres and Chateaubeute, expecting thus to keep far enough west to avoid heing intercepted. He was, however, met by, the Duke of Mecklenburg, with parts of the 5th and 12th corps and the 56th cavalry and 22d infantry division, which had been hastily gathered from the Paris besieging forces and from those which had marched on Orleans. The 2d and 4th cavalry divisions are held in reserve near Important Movements of the Belligerents not and would not recede from it.

The Post to-day says; "The cause of France has now become the cause of Europe. All of the neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain her peace and have her intact, or aid her to continue the war in order to hold Prussis engaged, while England, Austria, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or France detaining them, will show herself once more the savior of Europe.

2d and 4th cavalry divisions are held in reserve near

Fontainbleau is connected with Gen. Taun.

England to Renew Proposals for an Armistice.

London, Nov. 19. Dispatches from Tours state that England, with the approval of the Provisional Government, has renewed her proposals for an armistice, based upon pecuniary war compensation—the razing of the frontier fortresses and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, the Great Powers guaranteeing the fulfillment of these conditions by any future French Government. A Congress is to assemble to settle these questions and also to deliberate upon the Eastern question.

The Position of the French Army.

London, Nov. 21. [Special to N. Y. World]
The World's correspondent sends from the German handwarters on the 17th the following interesting the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.

1m48

Links (19, Nov. 17th, by Rev. C. F. Penney, Daniel Noyes of Augusta, to Nellie Cheny of Corinth; slso, Wilson S. Parmelet of Helen A. Carlton, both of Augusta.

In Bath, Nov 6th, Chas. B. Brown of West Bath, to Suele Haster of R. George; 10th, David A. Holmes to Flora J. Hayes, both of Bath.

In Westbrook, Nov. 15th, by Rev. A. A. Emith, Liewellyn T. Thomas to Rebecca Killot, both of Gorham.

In Buxton, Nov. 6th, Zebulon D. Wood to Hannah Chadbourn In Dresden, Nov. 20th, by Rev. D. M. True, Frederic G. Pauland to Sarah J. Pushard, both of Dresden.

In Nobicboro, by Rev J. I. Brown, Mr. Alexander E. Beaton

The Position of the French Army.

London, Nov. 21. [Special to N. Y. World]
The World's correspondent sends from the German headquarters on the 17th the following interesting resume of the position and apparent intentions of the French armies operating for the relief of Paris. Great care is taken to conceal Gen. De Paladine's plans; but I state on high authority that he is amusing the Duke of Meskleab were interested. of Mecklenburg with a portion of his army while the bulk of his force, not less than 150,000 men, move northward to f.rm a junction with Kertrary, coming from the northeast. They will soon then move quick-ly on Paris with their combined armies, which will be under the command of Gambetta and De Paladine. Bourbaki is leaving behind him large reserves and is moving forward with 65,000 perfectly armed and trained troops. Kertrary has 50,000, and when these armies effect a junction the number of troops will not be less than 295,000, besides the reserves, and 100,000 of the army of the Loire entrenched at Orleans and holding a line extending north of Chateaudun and Chateau

and Chatre Part of Frederick Charles' army has established communication with the Duke of Mccklenburg be-ween Ecomps and Fontanbleau. The whole force of the army will probably effect a junction on the 23 inst. The united strength of his force will then be 120,000. By strategy De Paladine has drawn them considerably south where he confronts them with an intrenched army equal in numbers, while with the main body of 265,009 men he moves on Versailles from the west.

There are indefinite rumors of French successes be-

Wednesday.

Private dispatches received in that city to-night contain assertances that an armistice has been agreed to but no detaile and be obtained. General contained the contained t

Deafness, Blindness, and Catarrh.

S. O. TO MAINE FARMERS.

I have about fifteen bushels of EXCELSIOR OATS, similar to those I sent out last winter, to sell now. Prices by express, \$4 a bushel, \$1 a peck by mail, postpaid, four pounds, \$1. No less than a peck by express, or four pounds by mail, will be sent. Securely bagged and directed. Send your orders before Dec. 28th. Address

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Died.

aged 75 years. In Moscow, Nov. 6th, Dr. Jonah Spanlding. In Succarappa, Nov. 15th. Ellen B., wife of Joshua D. Boberts.

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KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1870.

HANNIBAL MAPIER, Generatian of Elisa A Robbins of Augusta in said County, minor, having presented his account of Guardianship of said Ward forallowance; and also his request to be discharged from that trust.

OADERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed and she be discharged.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of PARLIN CRAWFORD late of Gardiner, in the County of Kennesee, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving-band as the law direct:—All persons, therefore, having d muds against the estate of said deceased

CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist,
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M. IRWIN, Penningtonville, Chester Co., Pa. Beed for Illustrated Circular.

had been married seven years when he was appointed of Dorcas' history, when Marv's dress was suddenly twitched, and a sweet voice, the counterpart of Sisteric

Poetru.

LISTENING ANGELS.

BY ADELAIDE A PROOTOR. Blue against the bluer heavens
Stood the mountain, calm and still;
Two willte angels, bending earthward,
Leant upon the hill;

Listening leant these silent angels, And I, also, longed to hear What sweet strain of earthly muse Thus could charm their ear.

I heard the sound of many trumpets

But the clang had ceased; the echo Soon had feded from the hill; While the angels, calm and carment, Leant and listened still.

Then I heard a fainter clamor;
Forge and wheel were clashing near,
And the reapers in the meadow
Binging loud and clear.

When the sunset came in glory And the to l of day was o'er,

Then as daylight slowly vanished, And the evening mists grew dim, Solemnly, from distant voices Rose a vesper hymn.

Silent came the gathering darkness, Bringing with it sleep and rest; Bave a little bird was singing In her leafy nest.

Through the sound of war and labor, She had warbled all day long, While the angels leant and listened Only to her song.

But the starry night was coming, And she ceased her little lay: From the mountain tops the angels Slowly passed away.

Gur Story-Teller.

SISTER DIANA.

I was plodding home from church one dull Sunday

I was plodding home from church one dull Sunday last spring, while my niece Hester walked lightly beside me, skimming over the muddy spots on the tips of her bronze boots. She always lifted her feet as if they were shed with those little wings which sculptors carve on the heels of Mercury.

Judge Clifton drove by us with his son, and I saw the latter touch his father's arm to make him observe the stopped at once, and said in that cordial tone which had always made music in my ears:

"Let me drive you the rest of the way, Miss Prudence."

We had not many steps more to our house, but Hester had been lifted into the carriage by Edward

Clifton without waiting for my yea or nay.
"Well, little Hester, I suppose this dull weather makes you homesick for the city?"

on that day. People always pitched upon that sub-ject with Judge Clifton, as if it were his fate to hear

nothing else. One can never have a tender spot, but it would seem as if every child had a pin wherewith

to probe it. I flashed a black look at Hester, and

her handkerchief out of the window, and while Ed.

ward ran back to get it, we reached our own door in silence. Thes girl is not as others in "the rosebud garden of girls." She is only sixteen, and I would match her for tast with Madame de Maintenon.

"What in the world," began Hester, when she had a chance; but I said it was a long story, and I would

The evening proved rainy, and I knew from the careful way in which Hester swept the hearth and enticed the fire into a brilliant glow, that she meant to hear the story before she went to bed.

"A clear fire and a clean hearth" are as necessary to my comfort as to that of the late Mrs. Sarah Bat-

to my comfort as to that of the late Mrs. Sarah Battles, when she entered on her favorite whist.

"Begin at the beginning, and tell me all about it,"
said Hester, clasping her arms about my knees, and
laying her head upon them. Thus entiged I entered
at once upon the following narrative:

I am quite sure nothing ever happened in Weston

which stirred it to such a pitch of excitement as the Clifton trouble. It was not only a nine days' wonder, it took months for people to accept it as a fixed fact; and even now, when gossip is at a low ebb, it is raked out of the past and told over again, and many people think there will yet be a new and startling end to the

story. I heard it first at the "sewing-circle," and

was bold enough to say "I told you so," for though a "nameless longing and a vague unrest" had long

Madonna, with eyes striving to look into heaven, and not a bit of earthliness in them. She never was like other people from the beginning, and could not seem

to give or receive the right hand of fellowship among

The widow Bourne came home from prayer-meeting

one night, and found her, then only a few days old,

in a basket on her door step, well; wrapped from the cold, but with no possible clue to her origin. The snow lay deep on the ground, but frezen so hard that no footprints were visible. A full moon, almost turning night into day, deepened the mystery, and seemed to prove that whoever left the child had felt secure

took the baby to her heart as a godsend: In fanoiful remembrance of her coming in the moonlight, she called her Diana, and not "pale Diana" herself grew up to look more coldly pure. It was as if some ounning soulptor had breathed life into his masterpiece

and forgotten to give it the color of life. Her pale yellow hair looked almost dark on the whiteness of her forehead. One thought of Undine and the White

Lady of Avenel, and other ghostly women; one almost needed a dark background to see her at all. Mrs. Bourne worked hard for her foster-child, and

loved her as women always love that which costs them most trial; but Diana returned only the mechanical

affection and obedience of an animal that is kindly

I know of no reason except the Mohammedan one, "it was written," that Edward Clifton should have fallen in love with this snow-maiden; the glamour

came upon him in his boyhood, and grew with his

The loviest flowers and fruit were always on her deak in the great "courting school," called "the Academy," where we were all educated.

A running fire of small saroasms always connected their names, but these faintly-venomed points slid off from Diana's polished coldness, as if we had criticised

If she ever melted at all, it was under the sunny

influence of Mary Sumner, a girl with an aspiring nose, eyes of no color, and every feature unreconciled

to the rest; yet her plainness had a magnetic quality to draw all love except that which she longed for

them each other's scorets—a power used sometimes for priceless comfort, but oftener for torture at slow fires. I don't know when it first dawned on me that not Lancelot nor another, but just Edward Clifton, would be Mary Sumner's "man of men" till the day

"Who vaileth love, must first have vanquished Pate,"

world; all the rest were mere lay figures; and in the blindness peculiar to his sex, he took Mary for the confidente and helper of his wooing. I have no doubt that she gave him her best aid and counsel in the matter, crushing her own heart all the time in the

high Roman manner. In some of these plain, warm-

hearted women there is a talent for martyrdom, equalled only by some of those old saints who died for

e upon the subject with everybody else, that all ton was committed to one side or the other.

with womanly eyes. She had joined the church in her youth, though the elders shook their heads over her "experience," and no nun in her cell ever had a

life of more ritualistic devotion than Diana in the last two years of her mother's life.

Edward had meantime graduated from college and the law-school, and had taken an office for himself in

With every visit to Westor, he took care to renew in this tactic attention to Diana Bourne, but a devout Catholic might as well have prayed to the picture of his favorite Madonna with the hope of recognition.

The widow Bourne was a woman of extraordinary patience; she kept silence until she lay ou her deathbed; then she sent for Edward, and placing Diana's hand in his, did so wrestle with her for the promise which would assure her of her darling's comfortable

provision through life, that Diana yielded at last and gave the promise to marry him.

The betrothal had been too solemn to be evaded, and the wedding followed roon after. In the next year Mary Sumner lost father and mother, and the Cliftons gave her a warm invitation to live with them, but I could easily understand how impossible it would be for her to endure life under their roof. To fill up her empty days, she began to teach school. As if this were not enough to ease her sore heart, she gradually took upon herself the duties without the dress of a Sister of Charity. She could teach all day and watch all night, and never seem conceious of fatigue.

Mr. Clifton spent a day or two with his parents every year, but his wife never came with him. They

exed her hand hard. In an instant she had to:

"Shaker village," which she had visited

weston forever. We

But the chant was done; and, lingering, Died upon the evening air; Yet from the hill the radiant angels Still were listening there;

Solemnly a mighty army Passed in order by.



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ont over the old drive well. Wells bore

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LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

d Scopes and Stands, for sale by

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Combining the Advantages of beginning of the same lever the secus of which she had caught in so many sick-rooms.

I had her removed at once to this house, and the fruit and other dainties that were brought to her by those whom she had succored would have feasted an army of convalescents, while she lay white and motionless, unconscious of the harvest her goodness had All others! PERFECT IN OPERATION CALL AND SEE IT!

Judge Clifton never came near her, or sent any message; and I kept every one away from her, as her fever talk often betrayed the hitherto safe-hidden par-Every Range Warranted in Every

flicker of life that remained to her. One sultry August night, I sat watching the faint rise and fall of the linen that lay on her breast, "What did you do with the letter?" she asked sud-

She gave a feeble sigh of satisfaction when I placed In order to be appreciated, must be known,—afterwards, it needs no praise. The same with the arrangement, and my argument was so conclusive

"They tell me that Mary Sumner cannot live a No. 83 COURT SPREET - - - - BOSTON, MASS. week; is it true?" "No, Mr. Clifton; she is very weak, but I think no

my jealousy of Mary's secret. I felt that I should do well to betray it. "I have been out of town for several weeks,

in that way. So I led Judge Clifton to the door of the room I had leit, and then sat down on the stairs to cry

He went away after a while in silence. Mary lay all night with shaded eyes, saying once when I pressed her hand to be sure she was alive, "You may read the letter now, if you like."

It was from Diana, of course; an explanation

her motives in forsaking the vow she had taken eight years before, so clear and convincing that I threw no more stokes at her from that hour.

between work and prayer; but I can never condem you for being happy in your own way."

Mary came slowly back to health, carrying her new
happiness tenderly in her heart, as if it were half a
sorrow. Judge Clifton's first bride had a fairer face,

with its classic coldness than lace and orange blos-

"But suppose," said my niece Hester, looking as I finished my story, "that the first Mrs. Clifton should get tired of the Shakers, and come back after

bours children study the faster they will learn. To conclude that if exercise is good, the more violent it is the more good is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is good for the system, without regard to more ulterior effects. To eat without an appetite, or to continue to eat after the state of the system. it has been satisfied, merely to gratify the taste. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced dur-ing the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep and a BORED weary waking in the morning.

Elder Knapp, while baptizing converts at a revival meeting in Arkaneas, advanced with a wiry, sharp-syed old chap into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the or-dinance of baptism should not be administered. Af-ter a pause, a tall, powerful-looking man, with an eye

Recently a thief, of the Mawworm type, said to a judge quite confidingly: "I really assure you, I committed the theft in a weak moment; quite, indeed, against my own will, your honer."—"Ob, very well, said the judge, "it is only right that you should have no cause of complaint. The offence will be met in a

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

—Sidney Smith.

convinced me that she was doing her duty while I must be meddling in other people's concerns most un. "Maine Hambletonian."

my duty to take them with me."

"She gave me an imploring look, but I clasped the baby tight to my breast, while Nellie held by my dress as for her life, and without a word more we

Judge, and came back to Weston to spend the rest of his life.

All who remembered Diana Bourne looked long at the graceful woman who walked up the aiele of our old church the first Sunday after her coming home.

She was still painfully beautiful, but the pain had deepened and darkened till the beauty was that of a lot spfrit, not wicked, but despairing.

Mr. Cliften led a little girl by the hand, the image of hin self, and it was he who lifted her to a seat, and kept her quiet with constant attention; the mother seemed unconscious of their existence.

Mary Sumer had one glimpse of her heart at this time; which filted her with the deepest pity.

"You ought to be very happy in your shildren," she said to Diana, when the nurse brought in the baby for her to see.

"Mamma is always saying her prayers; she don't care for us," said the little girl, suddenly leaving her play.

Diana's face flushed crimson and then overflowed with tears.

"No; I am not happy in my children. I am unworthy of the care of their souls, and I count it a sin to have given them birth."

"I don't ca'e for my soul if she would only love me," said the child pitifully, as she turned again to her dolls.

"I ought to have been born in the Romish faith," said Diana; "I should have taken the veil and found"

"This place is like the kingdom of heaven; we neiwere left alone."
"I heard whispering below; the man seemed to urge something, and his foot was on the stairs; but Sister Lois said, "No; it is useless to try violenze on that woman. I know her too well. We'll manage it some other way." And they drove off.
"There was not another soal in the house, so thorough had been Diana's preparation.
"Judge Clifton came home at midnight, and the seconds at the same time. He had truly given his

warrantably."
"I took Nellie by the hand and went boldly into

idea that it was to be so soon. He was deeply moved by her perfidy toward him in trying to carry off the

leave the children."

That was the last time that we spoke of Diana to

"No; these old reformers made no provision for a temperament like mine."

"Because, happily it is one in a thousand. I suppose old Luther thought with his countryman, that the mine is not serving God To quit the laws of nature."

A visitor came in, and Diana's face returned in an instant to its usual strained composure.
It is not serving God To quit the laws of nature. The Shaker village," twenty miles away. It was not a large community, yet exceedingly well to do in worldly gear.

The Shaker produce is always first in the market.

"O dear," and Nellie, "I hope honody will bring me bere."

A great stone had been thrown into deep water and we could only watch for the ripples, till Sister Aurelia relieved us all with the announcement of dinner.

She was a perfect type of Shaker prosperity, a walking advertisement of good things which await those who would join the community. Her absolute contentment with her lot could not fail to entice those who find it hard to wrench the living which the world only watch for the ripples, till Sister Aurelia relieved us all with the announcement of dinner.

She was a perfect type of Shaker prosperity, a walking advertisement of good things which await those who would join the community. Her absolute contentment with her lot could not fail to entice those who find it hard to wrench the living which the world of its tight fist. She led us through the convenient kitchen and the cool bedohambers, pointing out the creature comforts which the poorest might epjoy, with an unctious satisfaction which insured her many proselytes.

Sister Lois was fitted to attract wholly different natures; young girls who are curious in human mystely gear.

Sister Lois was fitted to attract wholly different natives; young girls who are curious in human mystemoda as they manufacture everything that they use, it would be a miracle if they did not grow rich faster than their neighbors. The principal building in our than their neighbors. The principal building in our Shaker village was a large square house of gray stone, in the strange union of material and spiritual elements in the Shaker gread.

thewn by the brethren from one of their own quarries; in the Shaker creed.

it stood in a green field crossed with gravelled walks, After a hot, dusty ride from Weston, the coolness of the stone house fell like a benediction on our party, which sucluded the Chiftons, Mary Summer, and a few devoted to her creed because every convert she made

which sucluded the Chiftons, Mary Sumner, and a few more of the same clique.

We were met at the door by Sister Aurelia, a round bustling old lady, who made us as heartily welcome as if all the Shaker settlement were on her own farm. Her isolation from the world had never blunted the edge of her hospitality, and it was not the only proof of the shrewdness of "the elders," that she was made mistress of ceremonics in the only house to which strangers are admitted.

We went into a square room lined with wooden panels, having a floor white as soouring could make it, furnished only with a huge oaken table and plenty of rush-bottomed chairs, hard in the seat and perfectly uncompromising as to the back.

On our entrance, another sister who was braiding straw, turned a little more to the light and away from us.

stayed behind.

Mary would have remained to charm it away, but

My eyes were at once drawn to this silent figure, My eyes were at once drawn to this stient ngure, who seemed wholly intent on her work and took no part in the voluble attentions of Sister Aurelia. She wore the common dress of coarse gray flannel, cut after the most ungraceful fashion that it ever entered the mind of man to conceive.

This sister wore it with a certain natural grace which made it a different costume from the one which

which made it a different costume from the one which and meaning in a way that babies have when worm clung so desperately to Sister Aurelia's plump figure out with crying. Her plain muslin cap projected beyond her face, so as to hide the profile, according to that wise Shaker by law which holds that the sight of the feminine profile is a temptation to the unboly passion of love. This envious cap hid her face entirely, and I watch in vain for the slightest turn of her head.

"It's a master tedious ride from Weston out here any time, but especially in the middle of summer. Seems to me it's about time we had a spell of weather," said Sister Aurelia, with a rich laugh which told of good living and a contented mind.

out with crying.

She listened a moment, but the sound continued, and thinking Diana must be sleeping heavily, she estel into the room. The nurse had returned to Weston the week before with Nellie Clifton, leaving the baby in its mother's care. The bed bore no marks of having been used by Diana, and the child was easily scotthed in Mary's arms. She had risen to go back to her own room, when steps sounded in the paisage; she recognized the peculiar tapping of the round heels with which Shaker shoes are made, and as they near-

er," said Sister Aurelia, with a rich laugh which told of good living and a contented mind.

My statue turned her head at last. "I have used all the braid you gave me for this circumstance of the content of the conte all the braid you gave me for this straw, Sister Au-relia."

"Be strong, and fear not. Help will be given thee all the braid you gave me for this straw, Sister Aurelia."

"There's some more in the third row, seventh drawer from the top, Sister Lois," said that notable housewife, as she straightway laid a hand on the right kpob and draw out the braid.

One eneira side of the room was lined with small draw(rs, unlabelled, and all containing material for women's work.

"Be strong, and fear not. Help will be given thee for thy first duty."

Then the door opened and Diana came in with a light in her hand; she was the most impassible of women, but she started back with a stifled cry when she met Mary face to face.

"O Diana, where have you been?" said Mary, hurried into the most awkward of questions by the surprise.

Sister Lois had that rare voice which, like a flute prise.

Sister Lois had that rare voice which, like a flute "My headache grew so much worse here, that I in full orchestra, would be audible above a chorus of instant on Mrs. Clifton, and then was silent and busy

whispered Mary Sumner.

She must have been thirty, yet her skin had the delicate sairness of an infant, and a crimson spot burned on each cheek. I felt sure that in this silent her mind for some wise saying, which might restore the old confidence between them. head is better, and I shall not leave the baby again.

"The voice of St. Cecilia asking for her harp,

looked at her with a sudden vivid flash in her

which gave the lie to my impression of duliness.

Diana drew near t, her, as if by a will foreign to

her own, and stood by her chair, watching her swift

"Do you like braiding straw?" she said at last.

Something impelled me to say, "Did you always

She gave me one supercillious glance, as if she had orgotten my existence, a look learned and practised

in the way that I made an excuse to join Mary up

"Is Diana alone with that Sister Lois?" was Mary's

"She can't harm Diana, I suppose, but I have heard of her before. She has only lately come into Shakerdom, and has made a wonderful number of proselytes. A year ago, three young girls from the best families in Bofield ran away from home and joined the Shakers there. The blame fell on Sister Lois and she found it expedient to leave that part of the country. Thet's

expedient to leave that part of the country. That's why we have never seen her before. In my opinion she's a regular Jesuit in the Shaker dress."

Mary bustled about and put everything to rights in the deft way peculiar to her, but she still looked dis-

"Prudence," she said at last, "I do wish you would ge down and tell Diana the baby wants har." I went down to the room where I had left them, but the only trace of either was the roll of unfinished braid hanging on Sister Lois' chair. I knew nothing

of the other parts of the house and we did not meet again until we were called to tea. Diana said she had

een to see the kitchen, and was very absent-minded

in far different scenes, and spoke no more except in

woman lay material enough for the most ecstatic sainthood in the Romish calendar. .The narrow line of hair left visible by the cap of Good night."

Thus dismissed, Mary went to her bed; but sleep was impossible. A dim foreboding of evil to come from Diana's contact with the unnatural influences of Shakerdom, which had been growing in her mind, the Shakeress was of the light, shining brown which reminds one of amber; but the distinguished mark of now took color and shape.

Sister Lots had early perceived her dislike to her intimacy with Diana, and it had seemed to come enher face lay in the eyebrows and lashes, which were of a deep and heavy brows, many shades darker than

Mary's suspicions had been almost shamed by the calm dignity of Sister Lois. Her first impulse was to confide her fears to Judge Clifton; but her natural delicacy made her dread meddling in a matter which affected the husband and wife alone. I watched her till Sister Aurelia came to tell us that our rooms were read; the others rose gladly, but I was spell-bound to the vicinity of Sister Lois. "Don't trouble yourself, Diana; I will look to all

"We go to-morrow," she thought, "and if Diana goes with us all will be well."

Next day Judge Clifton drove us all to Weston and the parting between Sister Lois and Diana was that of strangers met for a day. We only noticed that Diana turned the conversation skilfully when it touched on

Within a week from that time Mrs. Clifton disappeared from her home as suddenly and completely as if the earth had closed over her, and her husband's face had not altered a hair's breadth from the hard "Not more than anything else," said Sister Lois, without looking up.
"Why do you do it, then?"
"Because it is work." composure it had worn ever after his marriage. Mary Smner behaved like one distraught for a day or two, and then quietly let it be known that Mrs. "But you might find more agreeable work."

"God has given us this world to work in continually, and not to question whether one thing is more Clifton had left her family to live with the Shakers. She was to have an allowance for her support, and at agreeable than another. He gives us work to keep us

join herself permanently to the society; all this with her husband's full consent. And at this aggravating point Mary put a "thus far and no farther "I shall not put you off like the rest," she said to me. "You know Diana's coming home with us made my mind easy. I thought she would have remained there then if she had meant to join the community; but Sister Lois understands her business better.

have come away at all." "How can you be certain of that?" I said, sur-prised at her intimate knowledge.
"She told me so herself. The first court day Judge Clifton gave a dinner to some old friends at the hotel; it was to be a late sitting, and Diana chose that night it was to be a late sitting, and Diana chose that night to go away. I had stayed late in my school-room, and it was fully nine as I crossed the street where the Cliftons live. I had to wait a moment for a carriage to turn a corner. It looked like a home-made farm wagon with three seats and drawn by a pair of heavy horses. A man was driving and two women sat on the back seat.

"All at once it flished upon me that the Shakers are carried was a war on on market days; and while I we to be a war on on market days; and while I we to be a war on on market days; and while I we to be a war on on market days; and while I we to be a war on on market days; and while I we to be a war on the same and while I we to be a war on on market days; and while I we to be a war on the same and while I we to be a same and while

"When I reached it one woman was sitting still in the wagon; but I felt sure there had been two. The man stood guard on the door-step, but I rushed in too suddenly for him to stop me, and was in Diana's room in time to hear the door-bell which he touched by way of warning. Sister Lois met me with a look which was anything but Christian. I was too breath-

Next morning Sister Lois was again braiding straw, rarely raising bor eyes, which, by morning light, looked duller than ever. Mrs. Clutton sat near her, and they sometimes exchanged a look or word; but looked duller than ever. Mrs. Clifton sat near her, and they sometimes exchanged a look or word; but between the Shakeress and Mary Sumner a certain mutual antogonism had sprung up in a night.

I proposed to visit the school, and all joined me except Diana, who murmured something about the heat and begged Mary to go with the children in her stead. Mary hesitated, but she could think of no earthly excuse for refusing, and soon reached the little building where the how are tangent in winter and the straight-robed Shakeress seemed to earthly excuse for refusing, and soon reached the lit-tle building where the boys are taught in winter and the girls in summer.

the girls in summer.

There was something ludicrous, and yet deeply pathetic, in the company sof children of all ages who rose, one after another, to read aloud for our benefit. They all wore the straight skirt and close cap, which do not improve in miniature. Nellic Clifton in her fall muslin frock and bright ribbons, looked at them in a trance of wonder, unable to realize their affinity with herself as a part of childhood.

way?" and the straight-robed Shakeress seemed to magnify into some healing the sughty woman of the world, accurately account to the world, accurately account to the world, accurately account to the door, and I believe the summer of the world, accurately account to the door, and I believe the way utterly erestfallen had not solve the summer of the world, accurately account to the world, accurately accura

in a trance of wonder, unable to realize their affinity with herself as a part of childhood.

"Do you see that little one on the back seat?" whispered Mary. I followed her eyes, and saw a little fairy of a child soarcely four years old, who looked as if she had been dressed for fun in her grandmother's cap. Surely I have seen that amber-solored hair and the thick, derk brown before, and I met confirmation in Mary's returning glance. The striking resemblance to Sister Lois could not be mistaken. We waited until the lessons were over, and then spoke to the little one, who was constantly breaking into merry laughter, to be as often hushed into silence by the prim little Shakeress who had her in charge,

"What is your name, dear?" Mary asked, in that winning tone which all children accept as the guarantee of a leving heart.

"Her name is Doross," said the elder ons; and to all our questions she was ready with the straightforward answers that one can never find fault with, though they give no information.

She had the good-natured, stolid face which Shaker training seems to develop, and was evidently well drilled in the part she had to play before strangers.

Neme neard my step and ran into my arms from the inner room."

"O Auntie, Auntie!" was her joyfal cry, "I am so glad you have come. That woman says we are only gloing to drive; but I know better; she means to take me to Shaker Village, and dress me like Dorcas—her little girl, you know."

"Her words brought a hot flash into Sister Lois' face for the seconds time, and broke the spell she had wrought on me."

"Diana came to the door in bonnet and shawl, with the baby in her arms, ready dressed for the night the bedroom. She spoke very low, but so distinctly that I heard every word. I can't think how she came here at this time; but don't notice her. I am afraid we must leave the children. Sister Lois came out limmadity."

"This betrayal of her plan filled me with hopes of saving her children. Sister Lois came out limmadity."

"Her manner was something wonderful; i

"I took Nellie by the hand and went boldly into Diana's room, where she sat pale and trembling. I believe I fell down at her feet with some kind of wild appeal that touched her heart; for she laid the baby in my arms, and began hurriedly to say that Mr. Clifton had given his consent to her living one year with the Shakers. She only went away in the evening that she might attract less notice."

"And the children?" I asked resolutely.

"Diana had not fully learned to do evil that good might come, and though Sister Lois stood looking at her with all her will-power in her, she said what I never shall forget in this world or the next.

"You have been my only friend, and I will speak the truth in this last time that we shall ever meet. He said I must leave the children; but I know it is my duty to take them with me."

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J. H. GILBRETH. at Kendall's Mill, Me. August 2, 1870. THE VOX HUMANA!

servants at the same time. He had truly given his consent to his wife's leaving her home, but had no

her dolls.

"I ought to have been born in the Romish faith," said Diana; "I should have taken the veil and found the only happiness possible to me."

"One sometimes takes up a priokly duty and finds happiness on the other side of it. You cannot well be a Protestant nun."

"No; these old reformers made no provision for a temperament like mine."

A great stone had been thrown into deep water and "I felt that no comfort or sympathy could reach a grief like his, and I went home as soon as I could

each other; but others could never spare her. Shi died to the world and to her friends from that moment Judge Clifton gave up his own house, and took the bildren to his mother. It is said that his devotion to children to his mother. It is said that his devotion to his profession wore upon him; the new grief, if it were new, certainly added no deeper shadow to the harassed and bitter expression which had grown over his face soon after his marriage, and en his own affairs he maintained absolute silence.

When Mrs. Clifton's year of probation had nearly passed, curiosity rose again as to the result of her experiment. One morning I took a letter from the office for Mars Summer and carried it to her school-Warerooms, 149 Tremont Street,

experiment. One morning I took a letter from the office for Mary Sumner and carried it to her school-room. She read a line or two and then crushed the letter in her hand as if it had stung her. I was not cruel enough to stay and watch her, though I knew EARTH CLOSET SYSTEM.

the letter was in Diana's handwriting.

Soon after we heard that Mrs. Clifton had joined herself to the Shakers for life, under the name of herself to the Shakers for life, under the name of "Sister Diana," and had gone with Sister Lois to live at Bolfield, a larger and more central community.

The following summer was the most sickly time ever known in Weston. The factory people suffered most, as their supply of daily bread stopped with their work. Mary Sumner gave herself no time for rest or sleep. She was met more than once fast askep on her way to her school. It was useless to strive with her. To all I could say she would only answer that such labor physicled her own pain; and what that pain was I knew too well. that pain was I knew too well. She enlisted me one night to watch with one of her

fever patients, and I insisted on her going to bed for the first half of the night.
I arranged her on a sofa in another room and reurned to my watch, satisfied that Mary's case needed he more careful treatment of the two.

She came in at midnight and offered to relieve me touched her gown and it felt damp, "Did you get any sleep?" I asked with sudder

"Not much. I have been to see the child over the

way." She gave me a very wan and tremulous smile, and fell back in a swoon so long and death-like that I never expected to see her move again. This was the beginning of the same fever the seeds of which she

The fever burned itself out very roon for sheer want of material to ravage, but it left her in such mortal weakness that we watched with trembling the Also for sale the New and Improved "PEER-LESS" Cook Stove, For Coal and Wood—The Best Stove in the Market. The GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE," for Coal, constantly for sale.

denly.
"What letter?" I said; "I have seen none."
"Then it is in the dress I wore when I was taken

that I almost came to justify Diana Bourne in casting away her duty for what would give her happiness. I heard the front door open and shut softly and on the stairs I met Judge Ciliton. There was no sign of greeting on his side; his hand shook as he grasped my

dying."
The devout thankfulness in his face satisfied

went on buriedly. "I am free now to give my life to her if she will take it. Will you let me see her?" I reflected that joy rarely kills anybody; and if it should, one ought to be thankful to get one's release in that way. So I led Judge Clifton to the deor of the

"Mary, if he who was once my husband should ask you to take the place which I have abandoned, and to be a mother to his children, for my sake do not refuse I am happy at last in this walk which I have chosen

to his middle aged face, and Mary Clifton, in becoming a stepmother, still holds to her vocation of a Sister of Charity.

CREAT SUCCESS. "My dear," I said gravely, "one may suppose dreadful things when one is young; but after forty, one is content to wait till they happen."

Popular Errors.

To think that the more a man eats the fatter and

ter a pause, a tall, powerful-looking man, with an eye like a blaze, who was leaning on a long rifle and quietly looking on, said: "Elder, I don't want to interfere any in this yere business; but I want to say, that is a hardened old sinner you have got hold of, and I know that one dip won't do him hay good. If you want to get the sin ont of him, you'll have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

There are some things that cannot be uttered-they can only be felt in the reverent solemnity and pecohless adoration of silence.

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